

VOL. 1. NO. 13.

WINCHESTER, KY., MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1908.

2 CENTS A COPY. 10 CENTS A WEEK

TRADING SLOW
ON COURT DAY

Very Few Cattle Sold During Morning Hours. Prices Good.

Monday was county court day and there was an unusually large crowd in town. At the Farmers and Shippers Stock Yards there was between 1500 and 1800 cattle on the market. The demand for cattle during the morning was rather slow but in the afternoon it picked up and the buying was rather brisk.

The feeding cattle sold on an average of 3 to 4 1/2 cents and the heifers from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2.

There was a few sheep on the market but there was no demand for them.

The following is a list of some of the sales that were made up to 2 o'clock Monday:

Dan Scott bought of Bob Shinnessel, ten feeders for 30 cents.

D. C. Scott bought of Hise & Elkin, five feeders averaging 1200 lbs. for 4 cents.

E. R. Little bought of various parties, twenty-five 800 lb. steers for \$3.50, 4.71 and 3.75.

S. K. Hodgkin bought of different parties twenty-eight heifers for 2 1/2 and 3 1/2.

J. C. Trimble, of Mt. Sterling, bought of Sam Willaby, fifteen 750 lb steers for 3 1/2 cents.

W. E. Little bought of various parties 20, 750 lb steers for \$3.75.

E. R. Little sold to B. R. Hutchcraft, of Paris, 27, 1025 lb steers for 4 cents.

LEXINGTON HIGH
TO PLAY COLLEGE

Football Game Will Be Called Tuesday at 3:15 on the College Grounds.

The Lexington High School team will play the local collegians Tuesday afternoon at 3:15. The game will be worth seeing as Lexington High School is playing an unusually strong game for high schoolmen. It will be played on the College Athletic Field.

The line-up will be Williams Stone and Aitkin, ends—Bowles and Caple, tackles—Hunt, Scobee, guards—Hunt, Soussley, center—Taylor, quarterback—Godbey, Capt. and Crapster, halfbacks—Norris and Cockrell—fullback.

The team deserves good support; for pending the reconsideration of the Board's recent decision the men are going to complete their schedule. Manager Foskette has been fortunate enough to secure the Georgetown University game for Winchester. It will be played upon the College field, Monday, November 2. The men will be in the best possible condition on account of the rest of the past week. All chance of overtraining has been done away with and from now on the hardest kind of work will be in order.

THOMAS SPEAKS
AT THE COURT HOUSE

Candidate For Senate From This District Addresses Clark County Voters.

Hon. C. M. Thomas, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Senate from the twenty-eighth senatorial district addressed the voters of Clark county on the issue of the campaign at the Court House, Monday afternoon. Mr. Thomas is an eloquent and convincing speaker. He had a large audience and was greeted with much applause. Mr. Thomas was still speaking as the News closed its forms.

NEW RESIDENTS.

Mr. T. W. Johnson and family, of Union City, Madison county, will become citizens of this county in the near future. They will move to the farm of the late Mrs. Sallie Eubank, near Elkin. The News extends them a cordial welcome.

HEAD SEVERED
FROM THE BODY

Man Found Near Covington Late Saturday—Bought Hat in Winchester.

Late Saturday the body of an unknown man was found just back of Covington, Ky. The head was severed from the body and was lying five feet distant. No papers of identification were found. A plain gold ring was near the body. The clothing was black and bore the brand of Hart, Schaffner and Marx. The hat 6 3/4 bore the stamp "Vic Bloomfield's big store, Winchester, Ky."

He had on a No. 15 collar and four-in-hand tie, laced shoes, white shirt, with black stripes, white underwear.

The body indicates a man about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, smooth face and prominent teeth.

It is supposed that he was murdered and the body carried to the place where found. Diligent inquiry here fails to give any clue to his identity.

Mr. Bloomfield remembers to have sold a Stetson hat and a Hart, Schaffner and Marx suit to a party answering the description some time since, but cannot remember whether he knew the man or not.

HEAVY LOSS BY
FIRE SATURDAY

Two Dwellings Totally and One Partially Burned—Loss is About \$1975.

Two dwelling houses were totally destroyed and one partially burned on Hill street in the North Eastern part of the city by fire Saturday night, entailing a loss altogether of about \$1975.

The fire originated in the house owned by Ed. Willaby and occupied by Jim Williams. The cause of the fire is unknown, as it is said that there was no one in the house from early Saturday morning or any fire of any kind in the house during the day.

The loss on the house was about \$500, partially covered by insurance. The loss on the furniture was about \$100 with no insurance.

The fire spread to two adjoining buildings. One occupied by a family named Hay and owned by Henry Hall was completely destroyed, the loss on the building was about \$600 and on the furniture \$75; both losses are covered by insurance.

The residence of B. Tuttle was also partially destroyed, the loss on the building was about \$500 and on the furniture \$150. It could not be learned whether there was any insurance on either.

The firemen were handicapped to a certain extent in fighting the fire on account of the water pressure being very low and it was only through hard work that the fire was kept down as well as it was.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR
A BREAKFAST FOOD CO.

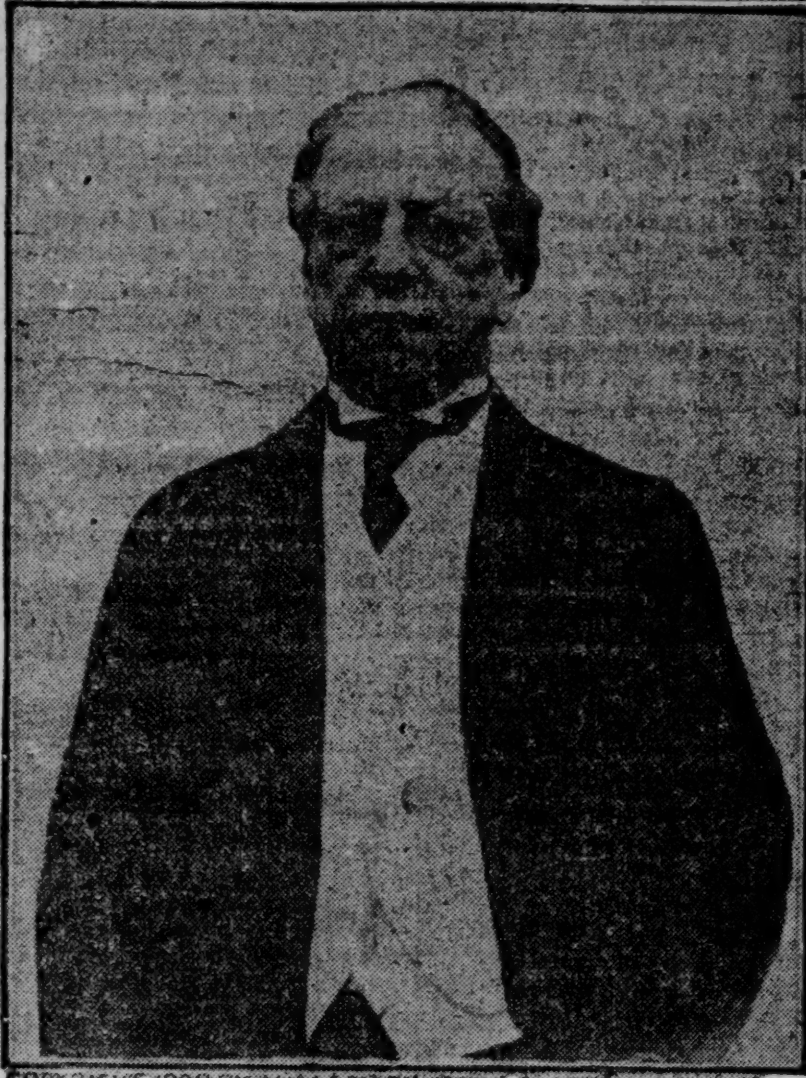
John Linehan, General Manager is Appointed to Take Charge of Affairs.

Special to The News.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—One of the most extensively exploited breakfast food companies in the world has gone to the wall. John Linehan was today appointed receiver for the Battle Creek Breakfast Food Company, the manufacturers of Egg-O-see. Mr. Linehan has been general manager of the company.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

A marriage license was issued Monday morning to Mr. Earley Billeter and Miss Hattie E. Henry, both of this county. The marriage will be performed at the home of the bride near Allensville, Wednesday.



HEAD OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Samuel Gompers, head of the powerful Federation of Labor, is one of the most capable organizers in the world. His executive ability, his devotion to the interests of organized labor and his success in fighting its battles have enabled him to secure an immense influence in industrial and even in political circles. He is a native of England and is in his fifty-ninth year.

TELLS WHERE HIS
PARTY MAKES GAINS

William J. Bryan Discusses Outlook as He Sees It.

New York, Oct. 26.—William J. Bryan, who rested in this city after a week of hard campaigning, said that with the exception of being tired he was feeling well.

"I am finishing the campaign better than I ever have," he said. "My voice has stood the strain well and I don't think I have lost weight."

Mr. Bryan said that some of the forecasts he had seen in the morning papers did not agree with the reports he had been receiving.

"How do things look, Mr. Bryan?" he was asked. "Very encouraging," was the reply.

"What do you think of Indiana?" "We had very enthusiastic meetings there and also in Ohio. The prospects in both states are very bright."

Mr. Bryan said that all the straw ballots that had been taken in the country showed Democratic gains, "but," he continued, "of course the accuracy of the straw ballot depends upon the way it is taken and the way the names are selected. You select a list of names to send postal cards to and you receive many answers, but you have no way of finding out how the men who did not answer are going to vote."

"Where have the Democratic gains been this year in comparison with other years?" the candidate was asked. "This year the Democrats have gained in every state. Heretofore we have made gains in some states and have lost in other states. This year there are gains throughout the whole country and gains in every occupation. There are gains among the farmers; these gains are very marked. There are gains among business men, professional men, and especially among college men."

"What is the reason for this gain?" he was asked. "Only one," replied Mr. Bryan. "I think that it is that the Republican party, in power for 12 years, has failed to meet the responsibility."

Judge Elkin Enters Denial.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—Justice John P. Elkin of the Pennsylvania supreme court, whose name was introduced by William R. Hearst in the alleged Standard oil correspondence read by the editor at a meeting in New York, denied that he ever had received money for improper purposes from John D. Archbold, or ever attempted to influence legislation in behalf of the Standard Oil company. Justice Elkin came here from his home in Indiana, Pa., to resume his work with the supreme court, which is in session here.

Parkhurst Resigns.

New York, Oct. 26.—It became known that Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has resigned the presidency of the society for the prevention of crime, an office which he has held for 17 years. The resignation and the reason for it will be formally announced at a dinner to be held at the Hotel Gotham next Thursday night.

SAYS SITUATION IS
MOST ENCOURAGING

Judge Taft Begins Tour of Eastern States.

New York, Oct. 26.—William H. Taft reached New York from Gary, Ind., where he closed the campaign in that state. The 13-hour journey afforded the candidate an 18-hour rest-taking, and he took advantage of the opportunity to the fullest extent. Upon arriving he said he felt in first-class physical condition, although somewhat hoarse.

The first lap of Mr. Taft's eastern campaign began this morning with a run to New Haven, Conn. The Taft special will again be in New York at 4:30 o'clock, and in the evening Mr. Taft will address a meeting in Brooklyn. After the election is over Mr. Taft is planning to take a brief rest.

"I have campaigned in 21 states," said Mr. Taft. "I expect to carry all of them with the exception of those south of Mason and Dixon's line, and possibly Maryland and Missouri. The situation looks better than at any previous time, and I shall enter upon the last lap of the campaign with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm."

Mr. Taft talked freely to various callers, in all cases expressing confidence in the outcome of the campaign. Asked to particularize as to the results in various states, Ohio for instance, Mr. Taft said he hadn't a doubt but that Ohio would be strongly for him. "If I couldn't carry my own state, I wouldn't deserve to be running for president," he said.

Sunday School Workers Rally.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 26.—Two temperance meetings and a grand rally of Sunday school workers made up the program for the delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. In the afternoon Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of New Jersey, national superintendent of legislation, delivered the sermon. There was a similar meeting at night at which Seaborn Wright of Georgia made the principal address. Both meetings were presided over by the national president, Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens. At the conclusion of the afternoon assembly a Sunday school workers' rally was held and Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, secretary of the temperance department of the International Sunday School association, made an address on "The Foundation and Framework for a Temperance Lesson."

Ask Receiver For Municipal.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 26.—In behalf of the Ingersoll-Rand company of New Jersey, manufacturers of electrical appliances, a petition was filed in the United States circuit court asking that a receiver be appointed for the Municipal Traction company. The petition sets forth that there are many claims against the company and names the Ingersoll-Rand company specifically. Mayor Johnson, when asked concerning the matter, said that all bills would be paid and that no receiver would be appointed.

Mr. Coleman Harris, of Lexington, was in town, Sunday.

PROBE BEGINS
UNDER GUARD

Militia Protects Tennessee Grand Jury—Many Men Already Under Arrest.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26.—What may happen as a result of the investigation of night rider depredations in the northwestern section of this state is a matter of conjecture. With the convening of the circuit court for Ohio county in special session today at Union City to formally investigate the death of Quinten Rankin, who was killed by a night rider band in the vicinity of Reelfoot lake Monday night last, that section is under the complete domination of military rule. Five companies of the state national guard will be at the disposal of Colonel Tatum, the military commander, to enforce martial law, and it is proposed to gather in every member of the band. To aid the militia the adjoining counties have been drawn on for possess of picked men. Should this force be inadequate to cope with the situation, it is declared that the entire military force of the state will be concentrated, if necessary.

In the Reelfoot lake district the lake itself is the source of contention which brought forth the activity of the so-called night rider organization. It was contended by those living in the vicinity that it was their right to ply their vocation as fishermen in its waters without molestation, while the owners of the land upon which the lake is situated took the opposite view. In the courts the latter, the Western Tennessee Land company, of which Captain Rankin and Colonel R. Z. Taylor of Trenton were the organizers and are largely interested, were upheld.

Then followed the night rider warnings threatening death to those who opposed the wishes of the members of the band. It was upon the first visit in many months to the lake region that Captain Rankin was killed.

Men with moneyed interests have been forced to leave their homes and upon others who refused to obey warnings, corporal punishment has been inflicted. Notwithstanding the efforts of the local authorities, the depredations continued during the past year, the situation becoming more and more serious until, with the killing of Captain Rankin, it was proven necessary for the state officers to act. From Nashville two companies of state troops were hurried forward the day following the lynching, and Governor Patterson, abandoning for the time a campaign for re-election, came to the scene to personally direct the work of ferreting out the members of the mob and the gathering of evidence. Two other military companies went from this city. Of a number of men arrested, 10 are being held, and it is promised that when the grand jury is convened sufficient evidence will be furnished to secure the indictment of every member of the night rider organization. The sessions of the court will be under military protection, a company of militia arriving from Nashville this morning especially for this service.

Many Suspects Arrested.

Camp Nemo, Reelfoot Lake, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Forty-four more prisoners, including two women, were gathered in as the result of the murder at Walnut Log last week of Captain Quentin Rankin by masked night riders. In addition seven others, including one woman, were arrested by the troops, but paroled. Among those arrested are William Pratt, hotel keeper at Samburg, and well known; J. F. D. Carpenter, Union City attorney, who; Colonel Taylor charged, wrote letters to Taylor and Rankin which were instrumental in carrying them on the fatal trip to Walnut Log; William Brewer, 60, a farmer, his wife and son.

Youthful Hunter Kills Brother.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—Albert Bell, a 12-year-old schoolboy, was shot and instantly killed by his brother Raymond, 16, while hunting in Wildwood park. With the brothers on a hunting expedition were three other boys, one of whom, without saying anything to anyone, slipped a cartridge into the rifle, which was the only weapon they had. Later on Raymond playfully pointed the rifle at his brother and pulled the trigger. The youth sank to the ground with a bullet in his brain.

Say Oil Man Bought Votes.

Kansas City, Oct. 26.—Albert V. Wesner, foreman in charge of pipefitters at the Standard Oil plant in Sugar Creek, near this city, was arrested on a capias for buying votes at the August primaries. He was indicted by the grand jury last week. Wesner is a member of the school board and is said to be a man of considerable consequence in the oil company's service.

PRESIDENT IS
NOT ONLY ONE

Who Desires to do Right, Says Mr. Bryan—Answers the Letter to Knox.

Emira, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Closing with a monster demonstration in this city, William J. Bryan's advent into the Empire state was an auspicious one. "It has been a red letter day," remarked the candidate, while resting in the stateroom of his private car. He was greeted all the way through the entire tour by enormous crowds, his audience at Port Jarvis, Binghamton and at this city being made up largely of workmen. At Binghamton he replied to the president's recent letter regarding labor. He said:

"The president declares that he is willing to do everything for labor except to do what is wrong. He virtually asserts that he will not do what is wrong for anybody. We must all applaud this resolute determination on the part of the president to adhere to the right, but if he knew his fellow men a little better he would not feel so lonesome on this subject. He is not the only one in the country who desires to do right. There are really a great many good people in this country who are just as anxious to do right as the president, but many of them differ from him as to what is right, and they are not willing to admit that they are doing wrong merely because they differ from him."

"The president seems to think it would be wrong to establish a department of labor with a secretary of labor in the cabinet. I beg to differ from the president on this, too, and I believe that a majority of the American voters differ from him."

"I resent the imputation that they desire to do what is wrong in wishing to give labor representation in the cabinet. He believes it would be wrong to amend the law against trusts so as to exclude the labor organizations from the operation of that law. I differ from him and I believe a majority of the American people do."

"The president believes it would be wrong to limit the issue of an injunction, as is proposed in the Democratic platform. We believe that the injunction should not be issued in a labor dispute merely because there is a labor dispute. We believe that no injunction is justified in a labor dispute unless the conditions are such as would warrant an injunction if there were no labor dispute. I believe that a majority of the American people agree with us in this."

"The president thinks it would be wrong to grant a trial by jury in a case of direct contempt, but I believe that a majority of the American people think with us that a laboring man is as much entitled to the protection of trial by jury as a man accused of a crime. It is a pure assumption on the part of the president and a groundless assumption that those who desire the legislation set forth in the Democratic platform desire it because they are willing to do wrong. The trouble with the president is that he does not recognize the possibility of an error in his own judgment and will not admit that any one opposed to him can possibly be right."

OFFICER AND COWBOY

Fight Duel to the Death at Wild West Show.

New Orleans, Oct. 26.—News was received here of a double tragedy at Gulfport, Miss., in which a cowboy belonging to a wild west show and a Gulfport policeman lost their lives. While the show was packing up, preparing to leave for New Orleans, Lon Seely, the cowboy, is alleged to have ridden into a crowd of negroes, beating them over the heads with the butt of his revolver. Policeman Lee Varnadoe started in pursuit of Seely, and the two men were lost to view in a cloud of dust. Later their bodies were found near the railroad, each body bearing a single bullet and each man's revolver containing one empty shell.

Forest Fires Visit Indiana.

Jasper, Ind., Oct. 26.—Forest fires have been raging in Dubois county, a few miles south of Jasper, for the past 24 hours, and considerable damage has been done. The McCord sawmill in the Patoka bottoms was destroyed by the flames, and another sawmill was damaged. Several farmers saved their houses by plowing furrows around them.

Author Seriously Ill.

New York, Oct. 26.—Richard Le Gallienne, the journalist and author, is seriously ill in a private sanitarium here, suffering from double pneumonia and jaundice. His condition was said by his physicians to be critical.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Methods Employed By Department in Getting a Line on Tobacco Crop.

The great improvement recently noted in the accuracy and reliability of the crop reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, especially with reference to leaf tobacco, lends a special interest to a statement about to be issued by the Department outlining the methods employed in securing and compiling the data upon which the final official figures are based.

The data used in the preparation of the monthly reports are obtained through a special field service and corps of State statistical agents and a large body of voluntary correspondents covering counties, townships and individual farms.

Seventeen Agents.

The special field service consists of seventeen traveling agents, each assigned to report for a separate group of States. These agents are specially qualified by statistical training and practical knowledge of crops. They systematically travel over the districts assigned to them, carefully note the development of each crop, keep in touch with best-informed opinion, and render written and telegraphic reports monthly and at such other times as required.

Reports For State.

There are forty-five State statistical agents, each of whom reports for his own State and maintains a corps of correspondents entirely independent of those reporting directly to the Department at Washington. These correspondents report each month directly to the State agent. These reports are then tabulated and weighed according to the relative products or area of the given crop in each county represented and are summarized by the State agent.

There are approximately 2,800 counties of agricultural importance in the United States, in each of which the Department has a principal county correspondent who maintains an organization of several assistants.

The reports of the county correspondents are forwarded directly to the Department at Washington. In a similar manner, in the townships and voting precincts in which farming operations are extensively carried on, special correspondents are maintained who also report directly to the Department. Finally, at the end of the growing season, a large number of individual farmers report on the results of their own operations during the year.

First Tobacco Report.

The first tobacco crop report is prepared June 1, and shows the acreage and condition as observed on that date. The reports for July, August, September and October record the condition of the tobacco crop, while the November report includes the average yield per acre by States. In December a carefully corrected final summary is published, showing acreage, yield per acre, average price received by the grower, and total value of the crop.

At intervals during the summer the expert special agent having charge of the tobacco crop, prepares a summary of conditions by types. This feature of the reports has been found to be of great value, as it enables growers and the trade to differentiate accurately the production of different types where more than one variety is grown in a State.

Leaks in Department.

From time to time "leaks" have occurred in the Department by which special interests have received advance information concerning the condition of crops which has been used for speculative purposes. It is believed that the system recently adopted makes it impossible for anything of the kind to occur.

All of the reports from the State statistical agents, as well as those of the special field agents, are sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, in specially-prepared envelopes, addressed in red ink, with the letter "A" plainly marked on them. By an arrangement with the postal authorities these envelopes are delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture in sealed mail pouches. The pouches are opened only by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, and the reports, with seals unbroken, are immediately placed in the safe in the Secretary's office, where they remain sealed until the morning of the day on which the Bureau report is issued, when they are delivered to the statistician by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary. The combination for opening the safe is known only to the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary. All telegraphic communications regarding crop reports are forwarded to the Secretary in cipher.

Final Estimates.

The work of making the final crop estimates each month culminates at sessions of the Crop Reporting Board, composed of five members,

presided over by the statistician. The personnel of the Board is changed each month. The meetings are held in the office of the statistician, which is kept locked during the sessions, no one being allowed to enter or leave the room or the Bureau, and all telephones being disconnected.

Board Assembles.

When the Board has assembled, the reports, which have been placed in the safe of the Secretary, are delivered by him, opened and tabulated, and the figures by States, from the several classes of correspondents and agents relating to all crops, are tabulated in convenient parallel columns. The Board is thus provided with several separate estimates, made independently by the respective classes of correspondents, and these are carefully compared and discussed by the Board and the final figures for each State decided upon.—Livingston.

VAGARIES OF SOUND.

Acoustic Phenomena That Are Puzzling to Scientists.

At twilight some time ago at a life saving station of the English coast noises were heard that sounded like signal shots from some distance at sea. A boat was launched and sped with all possible energy to the place from which the sounds seemed to have come, but it returned without having heard or seen anything further. Yet the seaman who had been left behind on guard declared solemnly that in the meantime he had heard near shore unmistakable cries for help from drowning persons. The bluejackets themselves are most inclined to regard the whole matter as supernatural and the voices as spectral. Scientists say that it is possible, however, that such sounds may be audible in remarkable distinctness where there is a high coast, though they may come from a great distance, especially when persons there are placed accidentally so that behind them rises a wall which receives the sound and throws it back.

On some coasts that are often visited by fogs a legend of so called "fog shots" has acquired vogue. These are said to have their origin, for some reason not yet fathomed, within the masses of fog. Acoustic phenomena are found of such a strange kind that the investigation of them may be said to be still very far from conclusive. The most inexplicable secret lies perhaps not in the occurrence of sounds, the origin of which may be reached only with great difficulty, but in their disappearance and in absolute silence when audible noises should be expected. Many a ship has been wrecked because its signals of distress, loud and uninterrupted, have remained inaudible, although only a very short distance from the coast.

But, again, it happens that in such an instance the very same signals become audible at a far greater distance, where they provoke great excitement. A remarkable example of this was produced by the firing of guns by the English fleet in the roadstead at Spithead on Feb. 1, 1901, as a token of mourning for Queen Victoria. This was not heard at all by many persons close at hand who were listening for it, while at places much farther away it was heard plainly. The direction of the wind failed to explain this aberration of the waves of sound.—Chicago News.

PEGGY'S ADVICE.

Why It Suddenly Changed From Excellent to Worthless.

It was the era of the first Quincy baby, and the attention of the entire Quincy family, consisting solely of mother and father, was directed to the proper upbringing of the infant. Books on babyhood were bought and digested. Suitable magazines were subscribed for. Friends and mothers were consulted on every point. But, to the wonder of the solicitous Mrs. Quincy declared that the advice that did the most good was that which appeared in the morning paper, signed with the fetching name "Peggy." But the time came when even that was discarded.

"Aren't you going to read me the little lesson from the Journal for today?" asked Mr. Quincy at the breakfast table.

"I shall never read that stuff to any one any more," said the mother firmly. "Why not? Only day before yesterday you were saying what excellent recommendations Peggy made about crying children. Why do you desert her?"

"I'll tell you, Tom," she said. "I had meant not to say a word about it, because it is so humiliating, but now you've spoken—well, I might as well confess. The paper yesterday said something I didn't quite understand, and, as I was downtown, I thought I'd just run into the office and ask Peggy what she meant. So I did. The office boy smiled when I asked for Peggy, but he took me up a lot of dirty stairs and then pointed to a door. I knocked, and a voice answered, 'Come in.'"

"Well?" queried her husband. "Well, there isn't any Peggy! Not a woman at all, but a perfectly horrid, grinning man, smoking a cigar! He writes that advice—a man! What do you think of that, Tom?"

Mrs. Quincy paused in her indignation. "I thought you found the advice good, as a rule," he objected.

"Tom Quincy, how could a man in a newspaper office write good advice to mothers? I am surprised! You men think you know everything!"—Youth's Companion.

THE NEWS by carrier 45c a month.

LIES ABOUT THE FEET.

A Shoe Clerk's Comments on His Customers' Peculiarities.

"I don't see why people always lie about their feet," said the shoe clerk as his customer departed after giving him a bad half hour. "I don't mean on the size of their foot, for it's only natural to wish to have, or, rather, to make other people think you have, small feet. But why a great, burly man with his feet nubby with bunions should insist that his shoes never trouble him and that he never has any trouble in getting a fit is beyond me. Why, if I put an ordinary shoe on such a man he would cuss with pain, and he knows it. He knows also that I have to hunt around until I find some freak shoe that will fit his misshapen old foot, but all the time he declares that he never has bunions or corns like most people. Women who seem to be sensible enough in all other ways come in here and declare that they do not know what a corn is, when they wince with pain every time I touch their little toe. When they are forced to declare that the shoe hurts in one spot or another they insist it is because their feet have a shape peculiarly their own. Sometimes they will admit they have a 'little calloused place,' but a corn, oh, dear, no! Sometimes in a thin, lightweight shoe I can fairly see the corns bunching out under the leather, but I have to say diplomatically that the fit is 'not good,' or that the customer has a 'peculiarly sensitive foot,' or some other nonsense, if I want to keep their trade."—New York Press.

PUMPKIN PIE.

Praise For This Culinary Triumph and Gastronomic Delight.

American literature is replete with the praise of pie, and Harriet Beecher Stowe says, "The pie is an English institution, which, planted in American soil, forthwith ran rampant and burst forth into an untold variety of genera and species." The average American echoes, "Let it run." He has the same desire that possessed Simple Simon of Mother Goose fame when he met the pie man. But Mother Goose flourished before the pie reached the acme of its glory. The most famous pie of which she wrote was a meat pie, for she said:

Sing a song of sixpence, pocket full of rye;
Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie.
When the pie was opened the birds began to sing.
Wasn't that a dainty dish to set before a king?

A pie containing live blackbirds sounds like a fairy tale, but it is not, as a Venetian publisher of a cookbook printed in 1569 gave a recipe for making pies "that the birds may be alive in them and fly out when it is cut up." The gay revelers who sat down before such a dish may have thought that the very pinnacle of culinary art had been obtained, but the pumpkin affords gastronomic delights to every American citizen beside which blackbird pies, ortolan pies, lombard pies or battalla pies are and of right ought to be back numbers.—Washington Star.

A Tart Remark.

A good story is told of a prominent society woman at Newport whose name cannot for obvious reasons be given here.

It appears that an extremely wealthy matron who has not always enjoyed her present social pre-eminence was making certain supercilious references as to a young girl who had been presented by the lady first mentioned. "By the way," languidly asked the wealthy matron, "who is your friend Miss Blank?"

"Miss Blank is a charming girl," was the smiling response, "well bred, as you see, accomplished, entertaining." "Oh, yes, of course," continued the other, "but, my dear Mrs. So-and-so, you know what I mean—who is she?" "My dear woman," retorted the first lady, "I can no more tell you who Miss Blank is than I could have informed those who asked me who you were when you first came to Newport."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Pompeii was buried in ashes and was easily disinterred, while Herculaneum received the full force of the crimson lava, which hardened rapidly to the consistency of marble and must be quarried in order to reach the city beneath. Owing to this difficulty only a small amount of excavating has been done in Herculaneum as compared with that which has taken place at Pompeii. In addition, another town sprang up on the lava above Herculaneum, which would have been endangered by the undermining necessary to exploration with pick and shovel.—New York American.

About Due.

A country woman residing near the town of Sligo, thinking her husband was rather late in coming home on Saturday with his pay, went to the police office to inquire if he was there. "Is Pat here?" she asked. "No," replied the constable, "but sit down. We're expecting him every minute."—London Opinion.

Hire an Expert.

If you want a thing well done, don't do it yourself in spite of what the proverb says. If you really want it well done hire an expert. If you try to do it yourself you are pretty sure to botch it.—Somerville Journal.

Exquisite Harmony.

Piper—the varra pest music I never heard whatever was down at Jamie MacLauchlan's. There was fuffeen o' us pipers in the wee back parlor, all playin' different chunes. I thoct I was floatin' in heeven.—Punch.

NERVES THAT TIRE QUICKLY

Those Directing Sense of Smell, and Heat and Cold, Are the Most Easily Fatigued.

The most easily tired nerves in the body are the nerves of smell. They can detect the faintest whiff of perfume.

As you pass a rose in the garden the quantity of perfume that gets into your nostrils must be many millions of billions of times smaller than the tiniest grain of sand. But rub the strongest perfume to your mustache, and in a few seconds you fail to notice it the nerve of smell is so quickly fatigued.

The heat nerves and cold nerves, which are quite distinct from the nerves of ordinary sensation, also stop working very quickly. A bath that seems quite hot when you first step into it very soon ceases to cause any particular feeling of heat.

Nerves of hearing and sight can go through an enormous amount of work. For 16 hours a day they work hard, and are still willing to do more.

The nerves of the heart are the most untiring of all. From the first dawn of life until the last gasp they work without stopping for one instant.

HE WAS WISE.



Summer Boarder—The boys are eating your green apples.

The Farmer—That's all right. Let them eat all they want. It'll keep 'em away from the table for the next two or three days, and I'll charge their daddies for the apples besides.

ALWAYS COMPENSATIONS.

"What time this morning did you get in?" she asked, sharply.

"As I got in the hall, the day broke," he answered, humbly.

"Well, you don't seem able to come in without breaking something," she said, reprovingly, "but I am glad it was the day that broke and not my handsome new lamp."

A SUGARY AFRICAN FRUIT.

Consul Joseph I. Brittain of Prague quotes an Austrian journal which tells of a plant recently discovered in Africa, belonging to the family of leguminous plants, called Parkia biglobosa, which produces a fruit containing 25 per cent. saccharine and about 20 per cent. reducing sugar, and when ripe about 30 to 40 per cent. saccharine. If the percentage of sugar is correctly stated, the plant would take first rank among sugar producing plants. The extraction of the sugar from the fruit is said to be accompanied by no difficulties.

EASY FOR SHERLOCK.

The modern Sherlock climbed through the kitchen window.

"Ah!" exclaimed Sherlock, surveying the surroundings, "I find that his wife is away."

"And how long has she been away?" asked his assistant.

"Thirty days, exactly."

"How in the world can you tell?"

"By the unwashed dishes and saucers. There are 90 of each in all, which shows that he has used three each day for 30 days and left them for her to wash when she comes home. I guess I know something about married men keeping 'bachelors' hall.'"

TARRING OF ROADS.

Road tarring is becoming a habit in the automobile districts of England. The old method of applying with hand brushes is now being abandoned in favor of the use of an apparatus which is nothing more nor less than a giant air brush. The tar is in a large tank and two men pump air into it while a third goes about the road with a pipe having four outlets through which the air throws the tar in fine spray. This rapidly and thoroughly coats the road; sand is then sprinkled and the dust is laid for good.

THE ONLY SAFE WAY.

The great editor looked up impatiently.

"Boy," he said, "what is that rustling in the waste basket—a mouse?"

The boy, after examining the basket, answered:

"No, sir; it's one o' them poems o' passion throbbin'."

"Well, pour some water on it and then drop it out of the window," said the editor. "This building isn't insured."

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Hot Soda

SIMPLY DELICIOUS SO THEY ALL SAY

—but we want YOU to come also—then you will say it, too. Nothing so invigorating and warming these frosty mornings as a steaming hot Tomato, Hot Chocolate or Hot Coffee at our fountain

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INCORPORATED

PAPER HOUSE STANDS FOR OVER TEN YEARS

Summer Showers and Winter Storms Effect Structure But Little.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 26.—The frailest house in New England perhaps is one which was constructed principally of thick paper and which has for ten years stood summer showers and winter storms. The structure is owned by George L. Abell, of Wellesley, who built it himself during his spare time for a summer home. A strange part of the history of the paper house is that Mr. Abell and his family lived in it all one winter, finding it fully as warm as their modern home in the center of the town. The house is situated in the heart of the woods of Ridge Hill, a few miles from Wellesley College.

"A love of country life and a desire for the freedom of isolation were the prime factors which led us to build our home, rough though it is," said Mr. Abell.

In the summer of 1896 he had an opportunity to buy two-thirds of an acre of land covered with fifteen or twenty years' growth of chestnuts, oaks, birches and maples. It was situated three miles from the nearest railroad station and thirteen miles from where he was then employed.

The cost of the land, \$50, had been saved. This was paid over, leaving nothing with which to build except what could be saved out of a salary of \$15 per week. The first summer he got the use of an old farmhouse, a quarter of a mile distant. Here he lived, spending all his spare time in clearing a portion of his land, cutting stove wood and excavating for a cellar.

Planning originally to put up merely a tent for a summer's outing, he decided to put a floor under it. By the following spring he had saved \$60, and then various plans were considered. He finally decided to build a framework of very light construction, twelve feet high in the center, pitching to five feet at the sides and thirty feet square. This was not to be boarded in, but covered outside and inside with sheathing paper and painted. The \$60 was expended for material and tools.

Estimating how much of his salary he could spare weekly to carry on work on his "house," Mr. Abell, with the help of a friend who volunteered his services, working spare moments, completed the structure in about twelve days' working time. This, however, covered about four months' elapsed time.

When \$150 had been spent Mr. Abell moved his family into the house, which then consisted principally of four walls, a leaky roof and a floor. By this time he had established credit with a lumber dealer and had no difficulty in securing material when needed, paying when convenient.

At the end of the following summer the house had been partitioned off a chicken yard built, fruit trees and bushes planted and considerable land cleared. Mr. Abell then started in business for himself in Wellesley, two miles distant, and the real struggle began. His income became uncertain, but his credit was good. The house had now cost \$500, including the land, and Mr. Abell had performed most of the work himself.

HOW THE COFFEE HABIT ORIGINATED.

Turkish Ambassador First Served Louis XIV in the Year 1669.

It is but useless repetition to say that there is a vast difference the world over in the preparation of coffee. No two places seem to prepare this delicious drink in the same way. It is weak here and strong there, boiled in one place and cooked in another, black and roily, brown and muddy.

There may be a great many ways of making coffee but it is only with the new electric percolators that one can get the most delicious cup of this delightful beverage ever prepared since the ancient Arab accidentally discovered the secret. The coffee made in a la electricité retains the sweet aroma of the berry, its delicious flavor, its subtle strength and its beautiful color.

It was in 1669, that the Turkish ambassador to the court of Louis XIV served his native drink, "cahove," to his friends—little dreaming that he was introducing the "coffee habit," so irresistible to the civilized world of today. He began by serving the new drink in little cups to the few intimates who gathered daily in his rooms. They became so infatuated with it they could talk of nothing else, and soon all the ladies and gentlemen of Versailles developed a great affection for a sip of the delicious beverage. It was the same

thick syrup you get in the East today.

The first coffee imported into France cost over \$16 a pound—an immense sum in those days. Naturally, it was only for the wealthy. The Armenian, who about 1680 opened the first cafe in Paris, had to serve a liquid within the price of the middle class. This he was able to do by greatly diluting with milk or water—thus evolving cafe au lait and cafe noir. These mixtures immediately jumped into popularity. But even they were beyond the purse of the poor man.

The success of the Armenian's venture stimulated a crippled Frenchman to provide himself with a charcoal stove and a huge copper pot, with which he strolled about the streets crying "Cahve, Cahve!" He was out to catch the trade of the very poor man, and he could afford to sell his "cahve" cheap, as he had first negotiated with the Armenian for the coffee grounds that had already done service at the St. Germain des Pres establishment. The second-hand coffee is what you get in any small cafe in Paris today, between whose proprietor and the chefs of the large hotels and restaurants the same deal is still made.

DIVINE AUTHORSHIP OF BIBLE IS THEME

Mr. Strygley Preaches Strong Sermon at the Fairfax Street Church of Christ.

The sermon Sunday morning at Fairfax street Church of Christ was on the divine authorship of the Bible. Mr. Strygley said in part that the greatest evidence of the divinity of the Bible was the book itself. He argued that the Bible was either the production of man unaided by his Creator or that it was, as all Christians believe, the work of men guided by the inspiration of God.

It was a principle of human nature that men never severely condemned his own conduct. The hypocrite is never severe on hypocrisy nor the liar on lying. Drunkards were never severe in their denunciation of drunkenness and drunkards were even among Churchmen had never condemned the moderate drinker.

Law of Human Nature. It was a law of human nature that men never condemned their own conduct. Then with this rule of conduct, can we say any man has ever lived who could or would have written the Bible just as we have it. There is no being good enough to have been the author of the book we call the Bible, except God. No church that exists today would produce a book like the Bible.

Mr. Strygley said he believed there was as good a man living today as ever lived and there are none today who could or would produce a book just like the Bible. The churches all together would not produce a book just like the Bible. There is no church alone which would do it. They would all, or either of them change it at some point. Its doctrines would be different, its morality would be weakened if any man should undertake to make a book to take the place of the Bible. Some strong statement in the Bible would be left out entirely and others barely mentioned would be made stronger.

Book Like the Bible.

Is there a church on earth today that would, or could, produce a book like the Bible. Your brethren would not do it, my brethren would make changes if they had the task of writing the Bible. Only God would produce a book like this. It carries with it, its own evidence of its author.

Mr. Strygley made a strong plea for the Bible as a complete guide for man resting his contention on the Apostle Paul's declaration that "the man of God may be perfect thoroughly furnished unto all good works." The Bible he insisted was as perfect for the purpose it was intended to fill as its author. A perfect thing could not be added to or changed without marring its perfection.

The meeting will continue morning and evening during the week.

GOOD COPY.

"I have here some twice-told tales."

"If you can guarantee that they haven't been told more than twice, they must be pretty fresh and I'll take 'em!"—Birmingham Age Herald.

WISE CHOICE.

She—Frankly, now, if you had to choose between me and a million, what would you do?

He—I'd take the million. Then you would be easy.—Life.

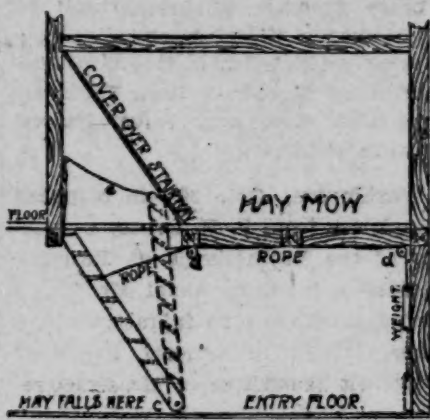
THE NEWS by mail \$3 a year.



STAIRS FOR THE BARN.

They Will Prove Handy and Save Much Time.

A lot of time is saved if one has handy stairs which can be used for throwing down hay as well as a passage way. These steps are made of



A Step Saver.

light material and instead of putting on a lower step, use a block, C, and attach the stringers of the stairs to it at each end with a pin. A rope, explains Farm and Home, passes over the pulleys at D, to a weight which allows the stairway to be held upright, while the hay is being put down. The rope, E, is handy to pull the stairs into position.

SIZE OF COW STALLS.

Three Feet of Space Is Hardly Enough for Comfort.

A cow can lie down in three feet of space if she is of ordinary size, if she lies perfectly straight. Go into a stable, however, where cows are allowed only this amount of room and you will hardly ever find all lying down. Some lie a little to one side, thus preventing their neighbor from lying.

We find 3½ feet none too much space, and four feet would be better if one could afford it; especially for large cows, writes Forest Henry, in the Northwestern Agriculturist. Where cows are crowded into three feet it is an easy matter for them to reach one another's feed. As to the length of platform between drop and stanchion, it will depend altogether on length of cows. I feel that it is a pretty good plan to begin at back of barn with four feet ten inches and run to the front on the bias to four feet six inches. Ordinarily the master or larger cows come in first and go to back of row. This gives a variation of four inches which is none too much. By this scheme you have every length of tieup and will come nearer fitting the whole herd than by any other device I have seen. With the swinging steel stanchion you can hang them so as to make a variation of easily two or three inches.

There are devices so arranged that by loosening a nut the stanchion can be pushed back or drawn forward and make more variation, but I would much prefer the common, plain steel swinging stanchion with nothing to get out of order.

SKIM MILK FOR CALVES.

That Right from the Separator Is Believed to Be Best.

It is sometimes said that sweet skim milk fed directly from the hand of the separator has caused the death of calves and young pigs, but I know of no specific case in which this is true, says a writer in Farmer's Voice, or experiments which indicate that sour skim milk gives better results than sweet; in fact, the evidence is very largely in favor of sweet skim milk.

The skim milk directly from the separator has more or less air in it, as may be seen by the foam on the top of it. I have fed this milk within three or four minutes after separating to young calves, and never had any trouble which might in any way be traced to the skim milk. This would not prove, however, that allowing a young calf or pig to overload its stomach with new milk more or less mixed with air would not prove injurious, though I question very seriously whether this cause alone would produce death. In my opinion if skim milk is allowed to stand ten minutes or so after separating, the light foam from the top removed and only a moderate amount of the fresh warm milk allowed each animal, no injurious results are likely to occur.

Many farmers think that because the fat has been removed, a calf must be given all the skim milk it can drink, and many calves suffer from too much skim milk; also from feeding cold skim milk and from sour skim milk, more especially if it is sweet one day and sour another.

While satisfactory results are reported from feeding skim milk, I recommend the use of sweet, still warm from the separator.

City Milk Inspection.

Agitation in favor of purity in our food supply is resulting in the passage of very stringent regulations governing the milk and cream supply in our larger towns and cities. Within the past few months this matter has received more attention than ever before. It is a sign of progress.

WHITE HAIR AND GAY COLORS

Not Inartistic Combination That New York Women Seem Particularly Fond Of.

The New York women are original in their fashion of dressing, particularly the older women. The whiter the hair of a New York woman, the more she runs to color in her clothing. One New York woman with white hair with golden lights in it wears light blue invariably summer and winter, dainty blues, with blue and white hats. Another wears purple bonnets, violet bonnets, very pretty on her white hair, and gowns of delicate lavender. And they are not unbecoming, either, these white-haired women. Many of them are beautiful. A white hat with blue wings, a white veil with little dots, a pink and white complexion—many of them have really wonderful complexions—and at a little distance they have the look of dainty bits of Dresden.

IN INSECTVILLE.



D. Detective Bugs—Folled—folled. 'Tis not Willie Firefly, and we've been watching that diamond pin for two hours, thinking we were on the trail of Firefly.

X-RAYS TO FIND PEARLS.

John J. Solomon has developed a plant for radiographing oysters, to ascertain not only the existence but the stage of development of pearls without killing the bivalves or opening their shells, says the Chicago Journal. As many as 500 oysters have been submitted to examination in one minute, hundreds of shells spread on a tray being exposed at one time. Oysters showing no pearls are returned to their beds; those showing partially developed pearls are sent into "hospital" to be nursed, while those whose pearls are full grown suffer the fate that attends all things which possess something that man wants.

COLOSSAL CHERRY TREE.

The historic giant cherry tree of this county is located on the Abernethy place, southeast of Newberg. A measurement was made the other day which gave it a circumference of eight feet 11 inches four feet from the ground—this against the Hubbard tree, with its eight feet two inches two feet from the ground. From limb to limb it covers an area of 53 feet, seven inches in diameter. This famous tree is productive in accordance with its size. Its record crop in any one season is a little over 2,000 pounds of cherries.—Portland Oregonian.

THE BRIDAL VEIL OF LACE.

At the recent wedding of Miss Edith Holt and Dr. J. C. Bloodgood in New York, the bride wore two lace scarfs as veils. One of these was of Limerick lace, taken from the collection gathered by her grandmother, Mrs. West of Baltimore. The other was of a thinner lace. This is a very pretty idea to have the veil of some interest other than that of the wedding, but as a general thing the dainty tulle veil is much more becoming.

TAXATION IN JAPAN.

The Japanese people, according to a Tokyo newspaper, pay the heaviest tax per person in the world. The Tokyo paper asserts that heads of families are taxed one-fifth of their income. By way of comparison, it may be said that an American pays out in taxes about one-thirty-third of his income. In addition, the American will earn five times as much as the Japanese.

FOR BARGAIN DAY.

"She's no lady!"

"Why, I always thought her most refined."

"On the surface, yes. But what do you think of a woman who wears her little boy's football shoes to the bargain sales, and spikes everyone who gets in her way?"

THE DEEP SEA DIVER

Perils Against Which the Modern Expert Must Guard.

PROTECTING HIS AIR TUBE.

This Is His Chief Care While Delving In the Debris of Sunken Wrecks. Tragic Debut of John Day, a Clever but Ignorant Old Timer.

A great deal of water has run under the bridge since, in the month of June, 1774, John Day made his fatal debut as a diver in Plymouth sound. Day, a clever but ignorant millwright, had laid numerous wagers that, confined in a water tight box and provided with a candle, food and drink, he would remain submerged at any depth for twelve hours. His plan was that the box should be fastened by screws from within—to a vessel subsequently sunk and that when the allotted time had elapsed he should withdraw the screws and rise to the surface. His mad scheme was actually put into execution on June 22, and Day, as might have been expected, lost his life. Not the least extraordinary part of the affair is that, while he was warned how the pressure of the water would affect his box and greatly increased its strength in consequence, no one seems to have so much as hinted at the danger of his death from want of air.

The diver who goes down today to save the contents of a sunken wreck, recover a dropped torpedo or execute some submarine erection or repairs has better knowledge of the necessary risks he runs and the precautions by which he may avoid all needless danger at his work than had poor Day. Science, mindful of the great increase of pressure brought about by every foot that he descends beneath the surface of the sea, warns him to go slowly down the stepladder that hangs from the ship's side or the dock wall and to pause frequently as he does so, that he may grow accustomed to the increase by degrees. By this means a man fit for the work, sound of heart and free from apoplectic tendencies passes with little inconvenience from the moderate pressure of eight pounds per square inch, which surrounds him at a depth of twenty feet, to that of sixty-five pounds, which he must sustain after descending 150 feet—the greatest depth at which his work can be considered safe.

Once landed at the bottom of the sea the diver has a host of things to bear in mind. Weighted as he is with brass soled boots, copper helmet and often a treble set of underclothing below his diving suit of twill and rubber, the tendency to rise is yet so great that his powers of action are very limited. He can lift a comparatively heavy weight with ease; the attempt to pull down some trifling piece of wreckage from overhead will probably take him off his feet. Readers of Robert Louis Stevenson will remember how when, dressed in full deep sea costume, he accompanied a diver to his work the novelist was able to hop with ease upon the summit of a rock some six feet high. But descend again he could not. His companion hauled him off head downward and propped him on his feet "like an intoxicated sparrow." Even for such an apparently simple piece of work as drilling a hole in a rock or portion of a wreck the diver will perhaps need to prop himself against a stone or make himself secure by lashings to the object upon which he works.

The great danger against which the diver must be ever on his guard is that of getting his air tube entangled in the debris of a wreck—no difficult matter as he creeps in and out of cabin, engine room and hold, among a broken and distorted mass of wood and iron. He may have been moving in one direction, all unconscious that he is being helped by a strong current, until he presently attempts to turn and finds it vain. It is not the deep sea diver only who runs this risk. Some years since a diver was at work in twenty feet of water repairing some dock gates. His job finished, he gave the signal to the boat above to close the gates that he might rise if all worked well. The rush of many tons of water as the heavy gates swung to swept him between and through them. In a flash he realized that his air pipe would be caught between the massive doors and at the same moment saw his only chance for life. He thrust his heavy hammer head between the closing gates, and this kept his pipe free till he could signal for them to be reopened.

The old method of communication between the diver and his helpers at the surface was by means of tugs upon the line, but nowadays the telephone or perhaps a speaking tube accompanies the air pipe at his side. And, though many divers still work in the comparative darkness, both oil and electricity will shed their light upon the scene if need arise.

Sharks are visitors with whom in certain waters the deep sea diver has to count. But the shark is not always so dangerous a morning caller as might be thought. A diver at work in the cabin of a sunken ship saw, to his dismay, a shark swim slowly in. The diver had no suitable weapon of defense at hand, and flight seemed the only chance for life—and a poor one at that. Meanwhile the shark swam to and fro in the cabin as if meditating on a system of attack. The diver made a sudden bolt for the door; the shark—as seriously alarmed, it seemed, as was the man—did the same and, being unincumbered with costume and in his native element, got out an easy first and disappeared.—London Globe.

HUCKLEBERRY FARMING.

Agriculture With a Match in the Timber Regions.

"It may seem incredible to those who have never lived in or traveled much through timber districts where the huckleberry is indigenous," said a native of such district, "but it is a fact that there is a tribe of shiftless persons in all such regions who systematically and without regard to law, property or life set fire to woods or cut over land adjacent to woods simply to increase the area of huckleberry bushes. There is only one way in which huckleberries can be cultivated, and the huckleberry farmer does not need to own an inch of land. If he has the title to one simple lucifer match he can put thousands of acres under cultivation in a very short time."

"He has only to light the match and touch it to the dry leaves and branches on the ground, either in early spring or late fall, and his cultivation is soon under way. No matter what grew on the ground before fire swept it bare, huckleberry bushes will never fail to spring up luxuriantly from the ashes and scorched soil. They will be in abundant bearing the next season. What the result may have been in loss of life or property does not concern the persons who reap the benefit."

"Many of the fires that devastate our forests every year may be traced to this reckless and deliberate making or improving of huckleberry patches. I remember one instance particularly where the setting fire to the brush on a huckleberry barren in northern Pennsylvania resulted in a forest fire that swept over a 10,000 acre timber tract, doing incalculable damage to the standing timber and reducing to ashes 50,000 feet of logs and lumber and 30,000 cords of tanbark, representing a money value of nearly \$750,000. Twenty persons were burned to death and thirty so badly burned that seven of them died from their injuries. The huckleberry crop gathered from this cultivation of that barren waste perhaps realized \$200 to the cultivators.—Washington Post.

PROVED HIS SPELLING.

An Incident in the Career of Stephen A. Douglas.

An amusing incident occurred in McLean county, Ill., at the first court which Stephen A. Douglas, the famous politician, attended after his election as prosecuting attorney. There were many indictments to be drawn, writes Professor Allen Johnson in his life of Douglas, and the new prosecuting attorney in his haste wrote the name of the county McLean instead of McLean. His professional brethren were greatly amused at this evidence of inexperience and made merry over the blunder.

Finally John T. Stuart, subsequently Douglas' political rival, moved that all the indictments be quashed. Judge Logan looked at the discomfited youth and asked what he had to say to support the indictments.

Smarting under the gibes of Stuart, Douglas replied obstinately that he had nothing to say, as he supposed the court would not quash the indictments until the point had been proved. This answer caused more merriment, but the judge decided that the court could not rule upon the matter until the precise spelling in the statute creating the county had been ascertained.

No one doubted what the result would be, but at least Douglas had the satisfaction of causing his critics some delay, for the statutes had to be procured from an adjoining county.

To the astonishment of court and bar and of Douglas himself it appeared that he had spelled the name correctly. To the indescribable chagrin of the learned Stuart the court promptly sustained all the indictments. The young attorney was in high feather and made the most of his triumph. The incident taught him a useful lesson—henceforth he would admit nothing and require his opponents to prove everything that bore upon the case in hand.

His Curiosity Satisfied.

A wealthy tradesman who had been drinking the waters of Bath, England, took a fancy to try those of Bristol. Armed with a letter of introduction from his Bath physician to a professional brother at Bristol, the old gentleman set off on his journey. On the way he said to himself, "I wonder what Dr. Blank has advised the Bristol physician in regard to my case?" and, giving way to curiosity, he opened the letter and read:

Dear Doctor—The bearer is a fat Wiltshire clothier; make the most of him. Yours professionally, J. BLANK.

Pelican and Flamingo.

The hook of the pelican's bill is red, and undoubtedly the fable that the pelican feeds its young with blood from its own breast originated in the bird's habit of pressing the bill upon the breast in order to more easily empty the pouch, when the red tip might be mistaken for blood. Another explanation is that the pelican became confused with the flamingo, which discharges into the mouth of its young a secretion which in color resembles blood.

All His Doing.

Miss Chellus—Is it really so that you're engaged to Mr. Roxley? Miss Peechls (calmly)—It is. Miss Chellus—My, he was a great catch! Miss Peechls—I beg your pardon; catcher.—Philadelphia Press.

Too Considerate.

Judge—You say you went into the room at night quite unintentionally? Why, then, had you taken off your shoes? Burglar—'Cause, judge, I heard dere was somebody t'ful ill in de house.—Home Magazine.

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New Phone No. 91.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1908.

FIRE APPARATUS

The fire Saturday night on Hill street totally destroyed two houses and partially burned another. Much of this damage would probably have been saved if there had been a fire station in the North end of town.

The department responded promptly to the alarm but when the hose and truck ladder wagons reached Winn avenue the horses were nearly used up and had to climb the hill on a slow walk thus losing valuable time in the early stage of the fire.

The North end is growing rapidly, more rapidly perhaps than any other part of Winchester. And in addition all the manufacturing plants are in that end of the town. A strong wind and a fair start to a small fire might easily destroy that entire section of the city.

A hose wagon could be procured at a very small expense, probably \$700 or \$800 would cover the entire expenditure.

Winchester ought to have such addition to the present apparatus and it ought to be stationed in the North end. The putting out of one disastrous fire would amply repay the city for such expenditure.

Since writing the above, several citizens have spoken to us about the inadequacy of Winchester's fire protection. As one suggested, the entire South end of the town might have gone Saturday night if a fire had broken out in the Brown-Proctoria or some central point. The department was all in the North end and before it could have been brought back, a fire would have gotten a start past controlling.

We would have been compelled to call on some of our sister cities but we already know that such help while given cheerfully usually gets here after the damage is done.

The fire department should ask a committee of the Council to investigate the subject and the Commercial Club ought to take the matter in hand. It is only a short time before we will have to have additional apparatus. Why not take time by the forelock and make provision before the damage is done.

FISH AND GAME.

The Ashland Daily Commercial publishes an editorial on the fish and game law which we heartily endorse. True sportsmen are waking up all over the country to the evils of indiscriminate killing and to the necessity of more thoroughly protecting game. But Kentucky should endeavor to enforce the laws now on the statute books. The Commercial says:

This year has been a particularly hard one on fish and game. The drouth lowered the water in the streams, almost depriving the fish of their natural habitat and exposing many of them to death or easy capture. The fishing in many places, as pointed out by a correspondent in a recent letter to The Commercial, has been wanton destruction. In the forests the wild animals have had to flee the fire and have been driven, many of them, right into the range of the hunters' guns or those who are not hunters. Now comes the regular hunting season when the animals that escaped the fire are the legal prey of the sportsman.

Much progress has been made in the campaign against the "game hog." That is, the hunter who kills just because he can and boasts of the slaughter in proportion to the number of animals he has killed. Some of these fellows have been restrained and others have been made to see that there is no honor in kill-

ing beyond the individual needs of food or fur or physical exercise in the hunt. Law and public opinion have taught that there is credit only in moderation. Still there is a good deal to be done to maintain hunting as a sane sport. There are still hunters who kill or maim human beings, through sheer recklessness in the use of the gun; and, according to a statistician, ninety persons have already been killed and sixty-five wounded this season. Looking at this casualty list, one is inclined to believe that game warden right who urges that every such gun user required to answer in court a charge of felony. Then there is the hunter who uses a long range, high power rifle, and trusts to rapid fire to make up for the lack of good aim. He cannot be regarded a good sportsman, for he does not give the game he pursued a fair chance for its life. The hunting privilege is one that legislators are not apt too carefully to guard. They do not like to curtail an individual right, or that which is so regarded. But the good of regulation is so manifest that it must soon be everywhere.

GOMPERS.

Samuel Gompers, the great labor leader, being much in the public eye, owing to his name being used in the controversy between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, the News gives to-day a striking picture of him. The News does not concern itself with the political controversy raging around Mr. Gompers, but simply gives his portrait as one more evidence of its desire to present every up-to-date feature in its columns.

MR. JOHN C. MAYO
LIKES THE NEW PAPER.

Congratulates the Publishers of the News on Their Enterprise

Mr. John C. Mayo, of Paintsville, the Eastern Kentucky millionaire, was here Sunday. Mr. Mayo thinks highly of Winchester and has shown his appreciation by giving to the Kentucky Wesleyan College, ten thousand dollars. Mr. Mayo congratulated the publishers of The News on their enterprise and ordered the paper to be sent to his address.

HE IS NOT A CITIZEN.

But Chinaman Served in Uncle Sam's Navy and Has Voted for Forty Years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—After having voted in New York City for thirty years, and while still drawing a pension granted him on account of his services with Farragut during the Civil War, William A. Hang will not be able to vote at the coming election. His citizenship papers have been canceled by a decision of the courts, and unless the decision is reversed Hang will no longer be a citizen of the country in which he has lived for fifty years. The trouble with Hang is that he is a Chinese, and that, under the recent acts of Congress, he cannot be a citizen of the United States. Hang served as steward on Farragut's flagship and in the same capacity on other ships during the Civil War, serving from 1862 until the war ended. He draws a pension of \$12 a month.

COULDN'T RESIST
GREEN APPLES.

For Disobedience to Superior's Orders, Soldier is Dishonorably Discharged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Because he ate green apples after repeated instructions from his superior officer not to do so, Private Bernard Leiser, of Battery D, Third Field Artillery, U. S. A., has been dishonorably discharged from the service and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for six months. The verdict of the court-martial which considered the charge against Leiser, found him guilty and imposed sentence as announced from army headquarters here today. The specific charge was "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the sixty-second article of war." It was found that Leiser ate the green apples after having received a lawful order from a Sergeant to throw them away. Leiser will serve his sentence at Fort Myer, Va.

The Wife's Refuge.

If it wasn't for telling their husbands not to smoke too much and not to eat so fast, what would wives do for conversation with their husbands?—Acheson Globe

PRE-ELECTION
INFORMATION

Thirty-one United States Senators Are to be Elected This Fall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Elections will be held in the various States and in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, November 3. Three States Oregon, Maine and Vermont have held their State elections and have named members of the next Congress—the sixty-first. Arkansas and Georgia have named State officers only and will select Congressmen in the coming election. In twenty-eight States Governors or other State officers to be elected a number of these States will elect members, the legislation. Six States will choose Justices of the Supreme Court or minor State officers. In seven Congressmen only are to be elected, and in two, Congressmen and a Legislature only.

The terms of thirty-one United States Senators, eighteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats, expire March 3, 1909. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Maryland have chosen Democrats, and Kentucky a Republican, while Vermont has chosen two Republicans. The present Senate is composed of sixty-one Republicans and thirty-one Democrats.

Members of the National House of Representatives are to be elected. Oregon, Vermont and Maine have already chosen Republican representatives. In some of the Southern States Democrats only have been nominated, while in others Prohibition, Socialist and Independence Party nominees will oppose Republicans and Democrats. The present House is composed of 391 members, 223 Republicans and 166 Democrats. There are two vacancies.

South Carolina, as usual, has only one ticket—the Democratic—for State officers. Louisiana also has but one ticket—the Democratic. In this State, however, a Justice of the Supreme Court and a Railroad Commissioner are the only State officers to be elected.

The Prohibition party has tickets in twenty-one States, the Socialist party in twenty-seven, the Independence party in eleven, the Socialist Labor party in six and the people's or nonalist in five including Nebraska, where they have fused with the Democrats.

The Prohibitionists have tickets in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The Socialists have tickets in Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The Independence party has tickets in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, Ohio and Texas.

The People's or populist party has tickets in Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Ohio.

The Socialists Labor in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Texas.

The American party has one ticket in Utah.

Following are the National tickets:

Democratic.

William J. Bryan, Nebraska, President.

John W. Kern, Indiana, Vice President.

Republican.

William H. Taft, Ohio, President. James S. Sherman, New York, Vice President.

Prohibition.

Eugene W. Chafin, Illinois, President.

Aaron S. Watkins, Vice President.

Socialist.

Eugene V. Debbs, Indiana, President.

Benjamin Hanford, New York, Vice President.

People's Party.

Thomas E. Watson, Georgia, President.

Samuel W. Williams, Indiana, Vice President.

Independence Party.

Thomas L. Hisgen, Massachusetts, President.

John Temple Graves, Georgia, Vice President.

Socialist Labor.

*Martin R. Preston, President.

*Donald Monroe, Virginia, Vice President.

*Preston was nominated by the Socialist Labor Party. Owing to his inability to make a campaign, he being confined in jail in Nevada on a

TELLS WHERE
TAFT STANDS

President Writes Letter to Trainman.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Points With Pride That He Is Honorary Member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Explains What Administration Has Done For Working Classes—Says Taft's Injunction Decisions Have Helped Cause of Labor.

Washington, Oct. 26.—In response to a letter from P. H. Grace, a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, inquiring about Mr. Taft's record in respect to injunctions and labor matters in general, President Roosevelt has written to Mr. Grace re-labor and explaining the work of the administration toward ameliorating industrial conditions.

President Roosevelt in his reply, which has been made public at the White House, calls attention to the fact that he is an honorary member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and says he is proud of the fact. Among other things he says:

"Throughout my whole term as president, now in its eighth year, I have devoted myself with especial interest to the questions affecting labor. The lasting prosperity of this country rests upon the welfare of the wage-worker and the welfare of the tiller of the soil. My greatest aim and desire have been to do all that in me lies to advance their interest. I wish to help them to get the best out of their present positions; I wish to help them make those positions permanently better, of permanently greater importance and reward. No consideration of party fealty or personal friendship would induce me to advise either farmer or workman to do anything that was not for his permanent benefit. With this fact keenly before me, I earnestly advise all workmen, in their own interest as workmen, but above all as American citizens concerned in the honor and the prosperity of this great free republic, to support Mr. Taft for president; just as I advise all farmers, business men and men of the professions.

"I do not believe the wage-workers of this country have ever had a better friend in the White House than Mr. Taft will prove to be. He has already shown his faith by his deeds. In the matter of the injunctions he issued he was absolutely right, and the principles laid down in those injunctions have since then been accepted by every worthy leader of labor, and they are embodied in the principles and practices of all the railroad brotherhoods at the present day. The abuses of injunction have been fearlessly exposed and attacked by Mr. Taft. He recognizes, as in my judgment all fair-minded men must recognize, that again and again in the past this process has been used to the detriment of wage-workers by certain judges. He is doing and will continue to do everything that can be done to do away with these abuses. He will not make vague promises impossible of fulfillment. He will actually and in good faith try to secure action."

The president then goes into the details of Judge Taft's record, both on the bench and as administrator of affairs in the canal zone.

Revolution Threatened.

City of Mexico, Oct. 26.—Private advices received in this city from Honduras indicate that the conditions are even worse than reported in the press despatches. According to this information, it is not ex-President Manuel Bonilla, but General Policarpo Bonilla who threatens a revolution. This breach has been caused, it is said, because Davilla, is drawing away from President Zelaya of Nicaragua. An attempt was recently made upon the life of the private secretary of President Davilla, whose conduct has incensed the wing looking to the moral support of President Zelaya.

Preparing for Fleet.

Amoy, China, Oct. 26.—The preparations for the reception here on Oct. 30, the second division of the American battleship fleet are nearing completion. The work of reconstructing the ground and pavilions, where the visitors will be entertained—they were seriously damaged by the recent typhoon—is practically finished. The Chinese officials who are to take part in the welcome are arriving every day. Viceroy Sum of Fukien province, arrived on board the cruiser Hal Young. The cruiser Hal Chew also has come into port.

charge of murder, August Gilhaus, of New York, was named as his proxy.

AN AGREEMENT.

All the Democrat candidates for county offices here have made an agreement among themselves that they will not do any canvassing in the interest of their individual races from now until after the Presidential election; and that they will all work together in the interest of the Presidential and Congressional candidates.

RUPARD-STEWART CO'S

"Maxwell"
BUSINESS SUITS

for the busy man, who demands the best, will appeal to the critical dresser—conservative in style—in Grays, Oxfords and the stylish Striped Brown effects.

\$15

to

\$35.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS IN THE MOST FREAKISH CREATIONS.

WE SHOULD LIKE TO SHOW YOU.

WATCH OUR ADS!

BEHIND WORDS SHOULD BE FACTS. IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME TO OUR STORE. IT IS EASY TO ASSERT, BOLD TYPES ARE IMPRESSIVE, BUT QUALITY AND PRICES ARE MOST LOOKED FOR.

And Now for Dress Goods

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE. WINTER WILL SOON BE HERE; OUR NEW CLOAKS ARE IN. WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR UNDERWEAR, OUTFIT CLOTHS, FLANNELETTES, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

WHEN SHOES ARE SOLID THEY WILL WEAR. WE HAVE THEM.

All-Wool Blankets

Sure-enough All-Wool—both the Warp and the Woof of every Blanket will sustain the statement.

We gladly invite all to make us a visit whether they wish to buy or not. Ask for prices.

SCRIVENER BROS. & CO.

People's State Bank
CAPITAL, \$100,000

This bank began business less than three years ago, just in the beginning of the financial depression. Notwithstanding the hard times there has been a steady growth from the start, in the number of our depositors, and in the volume of our business. We enroll new names every week. We want yours. You are cordially invited to open an account with us. Personal attention to all business.

J. M. HODGKIN, Cashier.

J. L. BROWN, President.

L. B. COCKRELL, Vice President.

MR. HINES RESIGNS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 26.—The Rev. W. P. Hines, of the Calvary Baptist Church formerly tendered his resignation Sunday at the close of the regular morning session. The resignation was accepted at Mr. Hines' request after being refused by a vote of 88 to 75. There was quite an exciting time at the session but excitement subsided on Mr. Hines' insistence that the resignation be accepted.

Certainly Something Wrong.

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed little Nettie one day, "there must be something the matter with the baby; he isn't crying!"

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Frank L. Kramer, champion bicycle rider, broke his own world's record for twenty-five miles unpaced in competition at the Vailsburg track Sunday, riding the distance in 57:26 3-8. Kramer rode against a field of strong experienced long distance cyclists and was superior in every point.

The Old Philosopher.

"The wants of the vain man are few," says the Old Philosopher. "It only takes a looking-glass and a loud hooray to make him happy. Why, I have known men who thought the world only turned round to look at them;"—Atlanta Constitution.

SOCIETY

Gatewood-Gager.

Cards have been received here this week announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. Colonel Hamilton Gatewood, of Mt. Sterling, and Miss Laura Gager, of Chattanooga, Tenn. The ceremony will be performed at Fort Wood, the suburban home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Gager, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of Thursday, November 5. Mr. Gatewood is a prominent and popular young farmer and widely known here. The bride-to-be is a lovely society belle.

Dinner in Richmond.

Miss Annie Croxton has just returned from a most delightful visit to Miss Bessie Miller in Richmond. While there Miss Miller gave her an eight course six o'clock dinner. Those present were Miss Annie Croxton, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes Shackelford, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hager, Miss Sallie Shackelford, Mr. Irving Hume, Mr. Cas Tribble, Mr. Will Moberly, Mr. Jerry Sullivan and Miss Ware, of Boston, Mass.

Rabbit-Hunt.

The young people of the town will give an annual rabbit hunt, Tuesday. They will meet in front of the Brown-Proctoria Hotel, at 8:30 o'clock and will be chaperoned by Mrs. Henry M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ben D. Goff, Mr. and Mrs. Hart Robinson. They will go out the Paris pike and come back by the Lexington pike. They would like to have all who can ride to join them.

PERSONALS.

Miss Lula Croxton has returned home from a visit to Paris.

Miss Mary Mann and Miss Elizabeth Johnson went to Richmond Saturday for a few days' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hunter are visiting his father, Mr. R. D. Hunter.

Miss Eddie B. Linville, of Hedges, is visiting the family of J. W. Rupert.

Mr. Taylor Vincent, of Huntington, W. Va., was a visitor in town Saturday.

Mrs. G. W. Anderson, of Mt. Sterling, is with her sister, Mrs. Ann Stevenson, on Burns avenue.

Mr. Baldwin Respass was a guest in town, Saturday. He is quite popular here, where he has frequently visited.

Mr. Joe McCord was a visitor here, Sunday.

Rev. J. J. Forter is recuperating after an attack from inflammatory rheumatism.

Miss Nancy Stevenson has announced herself as a candidate for County Superintendent of the public schools. She is a most deserving and popular woman and her many friends wish her success.

Miss Pattie Carr, of Maysville, after a delightful visit to Miss Sara Beverly Jonett, has gone to Lexington for a few days before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Mitchell, jr., and Mrs. George Mitchell, of Midway, have returned home after a visit to Mrs. Colvin P. Wheeler, near Pine Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Crews Rash have returned to their home in Clay City, after a delightful visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rash.

Mr. O. E. Bush has returned from a trip through the west and southwest.

Miss Elizabeth Mae Madigan spent Saturday and Sunday in Lexington.

Mrs. Emma Graves was the guest of Mrs. Ellen Durham, of Carlisle, the past week.

Misses Illa and Lucy Stewart have returned home from a most delightful visit to Mrs. Roger Barnes, at Mt. Sterling.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hunter, of Lexington, have returned home, after a pleasant visit to Mr. R. D. Hunter.

Mr. James Rankin visited friends in Cynthia, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ross, of Lexington; Mrs. John E. Roche, of Louisville, and Mrs. Berry, of Covington, spent Sunday with Mrs. W. A. Beatty.

Miss Clay Croxton has returned from a most delightful visit to Mrs. Clarence Kenney, of Paris. She was extensively entertained while there. She is one of Winchester's most popular girls and for her to be in a place speaks for her popularity.

Mrs. Lou Boswell was in the country Sunday to see Mr. Clarence Boswell, who is improving slowly.

Miss Mattie Woodson Barnes, of Owingsville, is the attractive guest of Mrs. Mary Renaker.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Hadden are visiting friends in Paris.

Mr. Jeff Weathers, of Clintonville, was a visitor here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Clark were in Lexington, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haggard, of Paris, were the guests of friends here Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Rupert is improving.

Mrs. Henry Ramsey and Mrs. J. T. Hart leaves this afternoon for an extended visit to Biloxi, Miss., to Mrs. J. B. Chinn.

Miss Maggie Lowe is out of town for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wallace, of Pine Grove, were visiting in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, of North Middletown, were in town Monday. Judge E. S. Jonett was in Louisville, Monday, on business.

Mr. Ben Crimm was a guest in town Sunday.

Mr. Coleman Graves, of Montgomery county, was the guest of Dr. George O. Graves Sunday.

Attorney James K. Roberts, of Beattyville, is here on business.

Wm. Huls, proprietor of the Court View Hotel, has returned from a Western business trip.

MURDER IS SUSPECTED

In Case of Pennsylvania Youth Whose Body is Found in Woods.

Media, Pa., Oct. 26.—The body of John Denny, Jr., 23, was found in a wood near Upper Providence, under conditions which strongly point to murder. A large hole had been torn in the lower portion of his face by a charge of shot. Denny started to his home in this place on Friday to go hunting. Accompanied by another man he was seen going toward the wood where his body was found late Friday afternoon. The suggestion that he was the victim of an accident or shot himself is discouraged by the fact that his gun and ammunition and all of his valuables had been taken. An old cap and several shattered twigs were picked up in front of the body. These bits of wood, the authorities say, show that the charge of shot came from some distance and not from Denny's own gun.

The police have arrested three negroes who admit they talked with Denny early on Friday afternoon, but they declare they know nothing of the shooting.

Gomez and Zayas Honored.

Santiago, Cuba, Oct. 26.—General Jose Miguel Gomez and Alfredo Zayas, respectively the presidential and vice presidential candidates of the Zayistas and Miguellists, were given an enthusiastic reception here. Many people arrived in Santiago from all over the island, as numerous excursions had been previously arranged, two coming from as far as Havana. Several thousand persons took part in the procession, the length of which was more than two miles. A banquet was given in honor of the candidates in the evening, covers being laid for 3,000.

ELKIN.

Mrs. Sarah Bush is the guest of her brother, Mr. J. R. Lisle and family.

Miss Lula Lisle was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Lisle, Saturday.

Mrs. Pattie Eubank and son, Charley, left Saturday for Evansville, Ind., to visit her sister, Mrs. Oil Clannon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hill and daughter were the guests of Mrs. J. R. Lisle, Sunday.

Mrs. Tom Lisle was the guest of Mrs. Pora Olivers the past week, for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Pruitt were the guests of the latter's father, Mr. P. C. Lisle, the past week.

BRYAN CLUB.

There was a meeting of the Clark County Bryan Democratic Club held at the courthouse, Saturday afternoon. There was no special business transacted. All that was done was a discussion of their campaign plans and the hearing of some reports from different committees.

The Democrats are confident that Clark county will give Col. Bryan a bigger majority this time than it ever has before.

A Woman's Hat.

Pretty hats and bonnets are a necessity, a virtue in women; but this millinery is monstrous.—London Saturday Review.

TOKYO SETTLES DOWN

To Old Order of Things After Week of Festivities.

Tokyo, Oct. 26.—After a week's suspension of almost every kind of business, because of the presence of the American fleet in Japanese waters and so that fitting welcome might be given to the American officers and sailors, Tokyo is resuming its normal conditions. Already many of the decorations have been taken down, although every one is yet discussing the remarkable feature of the past few days.

The departure of the fleet was one of the prettiest features of the week. The flagship Connecticut slipped her cable at exactly 8 o'clock. She steamed past the Louisiana and saluted, and was followed by the remainder of the first squadron. When the eight ships had passed, the Louisiana led the second line, and the entire fleet then formed in single column.

The band on each of the American ships played the Japanese national hymn. When the last of the 16 ships was saluting, the Connecticut was invisible beyond the horizon. Within exactly 50 minutes the entire maneuver had been completed.

Judgment Against Ball Player.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 26.—Judgment with leave to prove damages was rendered by Judge Lane, of the circuit court here, against Harry Steinfeldt, third baseman of the Chicago National league, in favor of Charles W. Harris, a local umpire. Harris made a statement of the case, the defendant not being represented in court. The plaintiff claimed that some dispute arose about a decision in the practice game played here on April 2 and when the players came in from the field he was deliberately spiked and kicked. He entered suit against Steinfeldt for \$5,000.

Korean Insurrection Ends.

Tokyo, Oct. 26.—The so-called insurrection in Korea is practically ended. The troops are still on active duty, but the insurgents have dwindled to merely a disorderly element. It is stated that Prince Ito, former resident general at Seoul, will probably return to Korea early in November. Two-thirds of the Japanese troops in northern China will be withdrawn in a few days.

ILL HEALTH RESPONSIBLE

For Suicide of Consul McFarland on Hamburg-Berlin Express.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The American vice consul general, Frederick W. Cauldwell, and Deputy Consul Frederick Von Versen, arranged at Ludwigslust for the removal of the body of Silas C. McFarland of Iowa, the American consul general at large for the European division, who committed suicide on the Hamburg-Berlin express. The body will be taken to Hamburg and cremated, in accordance with a request made by Mr. McFarland in a letter which he left for his wife, and which also was full of loving messages. Mr. McFarland just before his death also wrote letters to his daughter and to the consul general at Berlin, Alexander M. Thackara, as well as a letter to the public, in which he said that he was constrained to take his life by reason of his ill health and because he could no longer perform the duties of his position.

Rabbit Hunter Convicted.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 26.—Magistrate Morton and a jury performed an autopsy on a rabbit in open court, with the result that Peter Agnew, a hunter, had to go to jail. Agnew was arrested on a charge of illegal hunting. He had a squirrel, a rabbit and a groundhog in his possession. There is no law protecting squirrels in October or groundhogs at any time, but the rabbit's killing was unlawful. Agnew claimed his dog killed it. "Skin it," said the court. The rabbit's skin was removed and there were telltale shot holes instead of teeth marks. Agnew was fined \$25 and costs. He couldn't pay and went to jail, protesting bitterly.

Killed by Highwaymen.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—Hugh McGuire, a well-known resident of Camp Hill, a suburb, was killed by highway robbers between that place and Carnegie. McGuire drew his pay and is thought to have had about \$30 in his pockets.

Dr. Brady Leaves Toledo.

Toledo, O., Oct. 26.—Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady announced his resignation as rector of Trinity parish. He goes to Kansas City to the St. George Episcopal church.

THE MEAT OF IT.

Seven new cases of cholera were reported in Manila during the past 24 hours.

Heavy rains during the past 24 hours have extinguished the forest fires that have been raging in various parts of Pennsylvania.

A lapa bandit held up a gambling house at Lexington, Ky., and at the point of a revolver collected \$1,000 from the dealer of the faro layout.

The condition of John W. Kern, Jr., so much improved that his father will continue his speechmaking tour.

Twenty-five men and women and two policemen were injured in a riot that followed the arrest of William Sarkis in Greek colony of St. Louis.

Frank L. Kramer, champion bicycle rider, broke his own world's record for 25 miles by riding the distance in 57:24.3-5 at the Valsburg track.

The Columbus (O.) Maennerchor received a solid gold medal from Emperor William on its 50th anniversary.

YOU DON'T NEED A NEW EDISON PHONOGRAPH to play the Edison Amberol or four minute record.

We will tell you how they can be played on the Phonograph you have. Equip your machine to play them and make it twice as entertaining as before.

NOVEMBER RECORDS ON SALE TO-DAY.

C. H. BOWEN, Jeweler and Optician.

No Matter What You Pay

The article you buy here will be the best of its kind for the price you pay. That is what we started out to give the public, and our increasing trade is the best evidence that our GOODS, PRICES and TREATMENT please the people.

If you are not a patron of ours, we want to make your acquaintance—come in and we will show you our large and complete stock of

Furniture, Rugs, China, Cut Glass, Etc.

HALL & ECTON, FURNITURE-UNDERTAKING.

Come, Pick 'em Out!



WAVE TOPS.

The Sensation of the Season.

All Colors. Button and Lace.

Tans, Black Kid and Gun Metal for street wear. Patent Kid and Patent Colt for dress.

We have an assortment of styles and carry the sizes and widths to fit the feet.

We can give you a good shoe for little money, or a better shoe for a little more money.

Quality and Style determine the price.

Come look them over. We are sure to please you if you care for good shoes at reasonable prices.

Grover Soft Soles for Tender Feet.

We sell Manhattan Shirts, Knox and Stetson Hats.

McCord, Smith & Phillips.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One-half cent per word, per insertion, 5 cents, per calendar month. Nothing counted less than 20 words. No item charged on books for less than 25 cents.

WANTED.—To rent eight room house, gas and water. Must be centrally located. Address B, this office. 1-12-3t.

WANTED.—Good second-hand man's saddle. Apply this office. 10-23-2t.

WANTED SEWING—I am prepared to do all kinds of sewing. Ladies shirt waists and childrens dress-making a specialty. Call at 234 S. Highland street, MRS. J. C. LARY. 10-19-1mo.

WANTED.—Second-hand old-fashioned brass kettle. Cheap. Address X, News office. 10-12-6t.

WANTED.—People who have room to rent, board for sale, or who want help, to advertise in this column. 10-12-1t.

ANY WANT can be supplied in The News classified column.

ARTIS & TURNBULL

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL

(DAILY)

—OF—

NEW MODELS

—IN—

SUITS, COATS, WAISTS AND SKIRTS

Our Strictly Tailored Models Reveal in a Marked Degree that Indefinite Something Called Style.

Autumn's Newest Textures

IN HIGH GRADE SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

We Invite You to Inspect the Season's Newest Ideas, Weaves and Textures in Our Varied and Extensive Stock.

Cut Glass at Cut Prices

I purchased a selection at a bankrupt sale while in New York

Mrs. Ella W. Haggard

The Younger Set

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS,
Author of "The Fighting Chance," Etc.

Copyright, 1907, by Robert W. Chambers

Neergard's progress had now reached this stage. His programme was simple—to wallow among the wealthy until satiated, then to marry into that agreeable community and found the house of Neergard. And to that end he had already bought a building site on Fifth avenue, but held it in the name of the firm, as though it had been acquired for purposes merely speculative.

Chapter 13

ABOUT that time Boots Lansing very quietly bought a house on Manhattan Island. It was a small, narrow, three storied house of brick, rather shabby on the outside and situated on a modest block between Lexington and Park avenues, where the newly married of the younger set were arriving in increasing numbers, prepared to pay the penalty for all love matches.

It was an unexpected move to Selwyn; he had not been aware of Lansing's contemplated desertion, and that morning, returning from his final interview with Neergard, he was astonished to find his comrade's room bare of furniture and a hasty and exclamatory note on his own table:

Phil! I've bought a house! Come and see it! You'll find me in it! Carpetless floors and unpapered walls! It's the happiest day of my life!
BOOTS!
House Owner!

And Selwyn, horribly depressed, went down after a solitary luncheon and found Lansing sitting on a pile of dusty rugs, ecstatically inspecting the cracked ceiling.

"I'm going to have the entire thing done over, room by room, when I can afford it. Look there, Phil! That's to be your room."

"Thanks, old fellow—not now."

"Why, yes! I expected you'd have your room here, Phil!"

"It's very good of you, Boots, but I can't do it."

Lansing faced him. "Won't you found Lansing sitting on a pile of dusty rugs."

Selwyn, smiling, shook his head, and the other knew it was final.

"Well, the room will be there, furnished the way you and I like it. When you want it make smoke signals or wigwag."

"I will, thank you, Boots."

Lansing said unaffectedly, "How soon do you think you can afford a house like this?"

"I don't know. You see, I've only my income now."

"Plus what you make at the office."

"I've left Neergard."

"What?"

"This morning, for good."

"The deuce!" he murmured, looking at Selwyn; but the latter volunteered no further information, and Lansing, having given him the chance, cheerfully switched to the other track.

"Shall I see whether the Air Line has anything in your line, Phil? No? Well, what are you going to do?"

"I don't exactly know what I shall do. If I had capital—enough—I think I'd start in making bulk and dense powders—all sorts; gun cotton, nitro powders—"

"You mean you'd like to go on with your own invention—chaos?"

"I'd like to keep on experimenting with it if I could afford to. Perhaps I will. But it's not yet a commercial possibility—if it ever is to be. I wish I could control it; the ignition is simultaneous and absolutely complete, and there is not a trace of ash, not an unburned or partly burned particle. But it's not to be trusted, and I don't know what happens to it after a year's storage."

"Anyway," said Lansing, "you're nothing to worry over."

"No, nothing," assented Selwyn listlessly.

After a silence Lansing added, "But you do a lot of worrying all the same, Phil."

Selwyn flushed up and denied it.

"Yes, you do! I don't believe you realize how much of the time you are out of spirits."

"Does it impress you that way," asked Selwyn, mortified, "because I'm really all right?"

"Of course you are, Phil. I know it, but you don't seem to realize it. You're morbid, I'm afraid."

"You've been talking to my sister?"

"What of it? Besides, I knew there was something the matter."

"You know what it is too. And isn't it enough to subdue a man's spirits occasionally?"

"No," said Lansing, "if you mean your mistake—two years ago. That isn't enough to spoil life for a man. I've wanted to tell you so for a long time."

And as Selwyn said nothing, "For heaven's sake, make up your mind to

enjoy your life! You are fitted to enjoy it. Get that absurd notion out of your head that you're done for, that you've no home life in prospect, no family life, no children."

"Do you mean to say, Boots, that you think a man who has made the ghastly mess of his life that I have ought to feel free to marry?"

"Think it! Man, I know it. Certainly you ought to marry if you wish, but, above all, you ought to feel free to marry. That is the essential equipment of a man. He isn't a man if he feels that he isn't free to marry. He may not want to do it, he may not be in love. That's neither here nor there. The main thing is that he is free as a man should be to take any good opportunity, and marriage is included in the list of good opportunities."

Sitting there in the carpetless room piled high with dusty, linen shrouded furniture, Selwyn looked around, an involuntary smile twitching his mouth.

"What about your marrying," he said, "after this talk about mine?"

"What about it, Boots? Is this new house the first modest step toward the matrimony you laid so loudly?"

"Sure," said that gentleman airily. "That's what I'm here for."

"Really?"

"Well, of course, idiot. I've always been in love."

"You mean you actually have somebody in view?"

"No, son. I've always been in love with—love. I'm a sentimental sentry on the ramparts of reason. I'm properly armed for trouble now, so if I'm challenged I won't let my chance slip by me."

After a little while Selwyn went away, first to look up a book which he was having bound for Eileen, then to call on his sister, who, with Eileen, had just returned from a week at Silverside with the children preliminary to moving the entire establishment there for the coming summer.

"Silverside is too lovely for words!" exclaimed Nina as Selwyn entered the library. "Nobody wanted to come away. Eileen made straight for the surf, but it was an Arctic sea, and as soon as I found out what she was doing I made her come out."

"I should think you would," he said. "Nobody can do that and thrive."

"She seems to," said Nina. "She was simply glorious after the swim, and I hated to put a stop to it. And you should see her drying her hair and helping Plunket to roll the tennis courts—that hair of hers blowing like gold flames and her sleeves rolled to her armpits—and you should see her down in the dirt playing marbles with Billy and Drina shooting away excitedly and exclaiming 'Ten dubs!' and 'Knuckle down, Billy!' like any gamin you ever heard of—totally unspooled. Phil, in spite of all the success of her first winter! And do you know that she had no end of men seriously entangled? Phil!"

"What?" he said.

His sister regarded him smilingly, then partly turned around and perched herself on the padded arm of a great chair.

"Come over here, Phil; no, close to me. I wish to put my hands on your shoulders, like that. Now look at me. Do you really love me?"

"Sure thing, Ninette."

"And you know I adore you, don't you?"

"Madly, dear, but I forgive you."

"No. I want you to be serious, because I'm pretty serious. See, I'm not smiling now. I don't feel like it, because it is a very, very important matter, Phil, this thing that has—has—almost happened. It's about Eileen. And it really has happened."

"What has she done?" he asked curiously.

His sister's eyes were searching his very diligently, as though in quest of something elusive, and he gazed serenely back, the most unsuspecting of smiles touching his mouth.

"Phil, dear, a young girl—a very young girl—is a vapid and uninteresting proposition to a man of thirty-five, isn't she?"

"Rather—in some ways."

"In what way is she not?"

"Well, to me, for example, she is acceptable as children are acceptable—a blessed, sweet, clean relief from the women of the Fanes' set, for example."

"Like Rosamund?"

"Yes. And, Ninette, you and Austin seem to be drifting out of the old circles, the sort that you and I were accustomed to. You don't mind my saying it, do you? But there were so many people in this town who had something besides millions—amusing, well bred, jolly people who had no end of good times, but who didn't gamble and fiddle and stuff themselves and their friends, who were not eternally hanging around other people's wives. You have just asked me whether a young girl is interesting to me. I answer, yes, thank God, for the cleaner, saner, happier hours I have spent this winter among my own kind have been spent where the younger set dominated. They are better than those who bred them, and if in time they, too, fall short they will not fall as far as their parents. And in their turn when they look around them at the younger set, whom they have taught in the light

and wisdom of their own shortcomings, they will see fresher, sweeter, lovelier young people than we see now. And it will continue so, dear, through the jolly generations. Life is all right, only, like art, it is very, very long sometimes."

Nina sat silent upon the padded arm of her chair, looking up at her brother.

"Mad preacher! Mad mollah! Dear, dear fellow!" she said tenderly. "All ills of the world canst thou discount, but not thine own."

"Those, too," he insisted, laughing. "I had a talk with Boots. But anyway I'd already arrived at my own conclusion—that—I'm rather overdoing this blighted business."

"Phil!" in quick delight.

"Yes," he said, reddening nicely; "between you and Boots and myself I've decided that I'm going in for—whatever any man is going in for—life! Ninette, life to the full and up to the hilt for mine!"

"I am going to say something that is very, very serious and very near my heart," said Nina.

"I remember," he said. "It's about Eileen, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is about Eileen."

He waited, and again his sister's eyes began restlessly searching his for something that she seemed unable to find.

"You make it a little difficult, Phil. I don't believe I had better speak of it."

"Why not?"

"Why, just because you ask me 'Why not?' for example."

"Is it anything that worries you about Eileen?"

"No, not exactly. It is—it may be a phase, and yet I know that if it is anything at all it is not a passing phase. She is different from the majority, you see—very intelligent, very direct. She never forgets, for example. Her loyalty is quite remarkable, Phil. She is very intense in her—her beliefs, the more so because she is unusually free from impulse, even quite ignorant of the deeper emotions, or so I believed until—until—"

"Is she in love?" he asked.

"A little, Phil."

"Does she admit it?" he demanded, unpleasantly astonished.

"She admits it in a dozen innocent ways to me, who can understand her. But to herself she has not admitted it. I think—could not admit it yet, because—because—"

"Who is it?" asked Selwyn, and there was in his voice the slightest undertone of a growl.

"Dear, shall I tell you?"

"Why not?"

"Because—because, Phil, I think that our pretty Eileen is a little in love with—"

He straightened out to his full height, scarlet to the temples. She dropped her linked fingers in her lap, gazing at him almost sadly.

"Dear, all the things you are preparing to shout at me are quite useless. I know. I don't imagine, I don't forestall, I don't predict."

"Nina, you are madder than a March hares!"

"Air your theories, Phil, then come back to realities. The conditions remain. Eileen is certainly a little in love with you, and a little with her means something. And you evidently have never harbored any serious intentions toward the child. I can see that, because you are the most transparent man I ever knew. Now, the question is, What is to be done?"

"I am, of course, obliged to believe that you are mistaken," he said. "A man cannot choose but believe in that manner. There is no very young girl, nobody, old or young, whom I like as thoroughly as I do Eileen Erroll. She knows it; so do you, Nina. It is open and aboveboard. I should be very unhappy if anything marred or distorted our friendship. I am quite confident that nothing will."

"In that frame of mind," said his sister, smiling, "you are the healthiest companion in the world for her, for you will either cure her or she you, and it is all right either way."

"Certainly it will be all right," he said confidently.

For a few moments he paced the room, reflective, quickening his pace all the while, and his sister watched him, silent in her indecision.

"I'm going up to see the kids," he said abruptly.

(To be continued.)

WONDERFUL AMERICAN HEN.

The cackles of the American hens are swelling into a mighty chorus. Sixteen billion times a year these small citizens announce the arrival of a "fresh laid," and the sound of their braggings is waxing loud in the land.

According to the last census, there are 233,598,005 chickens of laying age in the United States. These are valued at \$70,000,000, and the eggs they lay, would, if divided, allow two hundred and three eggs annually to every person—man, woman and child in the United States. The value of all the fowls, \$85,800,000 would entitle every person in the country to \$1.12, if they were sold and the proceeds divided. All the weight of the animal products exported, the pork, beef, tallow, ham, bacon and sausage, weigh 846,860 tons, while the weight of the eggs laid yearly tips the scales at 970,363 tons.—Technical World Magazine.

The Safeguard from Loneliness.

Everyone, whatever his age, wants perhaps most of all the society of contemporaries.—From "Sheaves" by E. F. Benson.

Quality, Appearance, Price, The Three Great Points in the Purchasing of a Stove.



How often do you have an opportunity to buy stoves with these three in points their favor?

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The First Marriage.

A western judge decides that Adam and Eve were married under the common law and legally bound, though there were no witnesses. The venerable couple on the other side of the big divide are thus made to feel easier, and riotous demonstrations on the part of their descendants in the west avoided.—Detroit Free Press.

IF

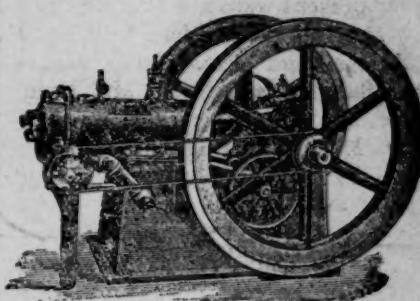
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HOME PHONE

VALUE OF WIDE TIRES.

One of the First Essentials to Good Highways.

The King drag is no doubt a good thing, but how about the wide tired wagon? Observe the dirt road after a thorough soaking. The farmer cannot work in his fields, and, having some wheat, corn, oats or hogs to haul to market, the time to haul is while the fields are unfit to be worked, saving time by doing so.

He loads his product into his one and a half inch tired wagon, 3,000 pounds or more, and probably hitched four horses to his load, and along the whole distance he cuts a rut from three to six inches deep. Several of his neighbors do likewise, and soon the road is worked down to the consistency of mortar a foot deep, says J. P. Anderson of Agenda, Kan., in the Farmers Advocate. All observers will



EFFECT OF NARROW AND WIDE TIRES.
hear me out when I say that if these tires had been four inches or more the road would have been benefited rather than damaged. A wide tire under a load makes an observer think of a roller.

I think this wide tire proposition is one of the first essentials to good roads and should be encouraged by legislation and a limit law for the amount of load for every inch of tire width. If wagon tires were required to be three inches or more for 2,000 pound loads and one additional inch for each added 1,000 or major fraction thereof, very much less work would be required to maintain our roads.

OUT FOR THE BEST ROADS.

Why the West Believes in Building Highways For Automobiles.

"The good roads movement in the east does not compare with that of the west," said Horace O. Gordon of the Oklahoma Good Roads association while he was in New York on a visit.

"I think the work of the good roads advocates in the east has stirred up the public demand and desire for 'the best roads in the world' in the west, but I do not believe the eastern states are carrying out the work so thoroughly as the western states.

"We in the west appreciate the fact that the opening of the western country depends entirely upon its roads, and we are not going to build highways which will last merely a decade, like your eastern state roads, to be torn up by automobiles.

"We are building roads which the motor cars cannot tear up. We feel that the automobile can do us more good than the horse, because we have to cover hundreds of miles where you in the east cover tens of miles.

"It seems a ridiculous thing to build a road for the use of the horse, which is on the decline, and then when the automobile comes along and tears it up to jump up and yell that the motor car is destroying our roads. The thing to do is to build roads for the automobile, and then the horse can use them as long as he lasts, which will not be a great while."

Forest Service and Good Roads.

Realizing that with thicker settlement and increasing use of the national forests good roads will become more and more a crying necessity, it has been arranged that the office of public roads of the department of agriculture shall co-operate with the forest service in drawing up plans for comprehensive systems of roads and trails in the national forests. Hitherto the funds allotted by congress to the forest service for permanent improvements on national forests have largely been used for road and trail building, but the amount is too small compared with the total area of the forests to make possible more than a small beginning. Building each year under the new arrangement can be done with reference to a carefully worked out plan, escaping the danger of undirected effort. The roads, trails, telephone lines and fire lines already constructed in national forests are proving of great value both in the work of fire protection and in serving the convenience of the public. The further this work can be carried the greater will be the usefulness of the forests to the surrounding regions. This is only one of the many ways in which the forest service is promoting the interests of the people.

Poor Roads Bad For Smokers.

"It's hard to run out of 'tobacker' during wet times," complained a farmer, "being headed off from the source of supply by impassable roads and with nothing to do but to brood over the situation."

ARE TAUGHT HOW TO FIGHT

Students in Japanese Military Schools Indulge in Mock Combats Which Are Severe.

In the Japanese military school, where I saw a Spartan system of education, the exercises of the cadets with pikes, rifles and broadswords were not approached by anything of the kind that I had witnessed in Europe—it was fighting of the fiercest character. At the end of the struggle there was a hand-to-hand combat, which lasted until the victors stood triumphant over the bodies of the vanquished and tore off their masks. In these exercises, which are very severe, the cadets struck one another fiercely and with wild cries; but the moment a pre-arranged signal was given, or the fight came to an end, the combatants drew themselves up in a line and their faces assumed an expression of wooden composure. In all the public schools prominence was given to military exercises, and the scholars took part in them with enthusiasm. Even in their walks they practiced running, flanking and sudden, unexpected attacks of one party on another.—From "Japan's Strength in War," by Gen. Kuropatkin, in McClure's.

TRIAL BY JURY IN ENGLAND.

Trial by jury is not a popular institution in the county courts. Of the 836,529 actions determined last year only 887 were tried by juries. On three of the most important circuits—the Manchester, the Leeds and the Bolton circuits—not a single case was tried by a jury all through the year. On the Cardiff circuit the jury box was occupied but once, and on the Newcastle and the Carlisle circuits not more than twice. Curiously enough, the demand for the services of jurymen is diminished as the business of the county courts has increased. Twenty years ago, when the number of actions determined was 211,969 less, the number tried by juries was 322 more.—London Globe.

WOMAN'S BEST AGE.

A writer in a woman's paper says that all the heroines of fiction are mere children and discusses the most attractive age for a woman. Twenty-three she thinks the ideal time of life, unless the woman happens to be college-bred. She is then top-heavy at that age and her attractive age will be delayed ten years. The bachelor girl is at her best at 30 and has reached the limit at 35, when she can play upon the weaknesses of mankind as "upon a harp of a thousand strings."

MEN AT AUCTION SALES.

A woman slipped into an auction sale the other day, where certain wares were being sold, and she said that it was amusing to see what foolish things the men did who were in attendance. They seemed to think of the auction as an affair of the two or more persons who might be offering prices and seemed to be utterly oblivious of the value of the article, once having entered into the competition. No woman, she declared, would ever be so foolish.

IS ENGLISH MASTER MARINER.

Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart, sister of the marquis of Bute, is the only English woman who holds the master's certificate of the board of trade navigation. She could command one of the ocean steamers if she was fitted in other respects, and is very much devoted to yachting. She is one of the women to whom the suffragists refer when they declare that their sex is the equal of the other in every respect.

AN ADVENTURER.

The skyscraper had at last reached the limit.

"You are quite a traveler, I hear," remarked the man who lived on the ninety-sixth floor of the Skyhy hotel.

"Yes," replied the man who lived on the one-hundred and thirty-sixth floor. "Though less than 40 years old I have already visited every floor in this building."

NOT IMPORTANT.

"Really," exclaimed the first professor of theology, "how can his thesis be excellent if, as you say, some of his points are exceedingly irrelevant?"

"You misunderstood me," replied the other. "I said 'irreverent.'"

"Oh, that's a different matter."

A TYPE OF MENTAL DISEASE

French Physician So Characterizes What Has Long Been Known as the Grand Passion.

Dr. Bertillon, director of the Paris asylum for the insane, has been studying love as a type of mental disease. Whether he be the Dr. Alphonse Bertillon of Paris who in 1879 invented the system of identification now so commonly used in police circles, we know not. He has reached the conclusion that love when intense approaches aberration, and the whole left side of the body becomes hypersensitive. This peculiarity must have been noted by a good many who have their hearts in the right place.

But what will it benefit should love be proved to be an alienation of mind? Will victims be consigned to insane asylums, and will the state claim jurisdiction in well defined cases? This places the divine passion on a level with alcoholism and the mumps. It has been generally suspected that crimes committed under impulses of unrequited love were acts of lunatics, and it sounds platitude to have a Paris expert agree. The question is how to deal with love homicides. What the doctor seems to be striving at is to show that the body becomes unbalanced on the left side, and is apt to wobble away from rational conduct.—Pittsburg Post.

LIVED 43 YEARS IN ALASKA.

Living in Alaska continuously for the past 43 years, L. Nadeau, aged 70, of Ketchikan, declares that he would not live in any other country on the globe. His friends assert that he has lived in the frozen north longer than any other white man now in that country.

Nadeau was one of the first employees of the old Hudson bay company in that district, and knows the history of Alaska like a book. He lives alone in his cabin at Ketchikan, and every man, woman and child in that town is his friend. Nadeau is a native of Maine. His closest companion is a big dog.—Seattle Times.

MADE RICH BY RAINSTORM.

Jacob L. Thomason of San Bernardino, Cal., has filed on placer claims revealed to him by a miniature flood on the side of Mount San Bernardino. Thomason was prospecting among the old Mexican placers near Hesperia when he was overtaken by a furious storm which forced him to seek shelter. After a quarter of an inch of rain had fallen in less than one hour, throwing the canyons into roaring torrents Thomason returned to his work. When the water subsided he says he found scores of rich placer pockets and within a few hours panned out nearly \$10,000 in gold.—San Francisco Call.

BUYING MADE EASY.



"Sakes alive, Hiram. How could you afford it?"

"That's all right, Maria. They sold me that gold brick on their new installment plan—a dollar a week."

WANTED IT FRESH.

Mrs. Newed—Excuse me, but do you sell ice here?

Dealer—Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. Newed—Well, I want ten cents' worth. By the way, how long have you had it in stock?

Dealer—Since last winter.

Mrs. Newed—Oh, that won't do. I want some that is fresh.

OSTRACISM.

"You all fellows seem to kinder shun Bill Scrauny."

"We shore do. He was tried fer runnin' a still last week an' he absolutely proved that he never done sech a thing."—Kansas City Times.

FROM FORCE OF HABIT.

"Mabel! I'm surprised at you, putting out your tongue at people."

"It was all right, mother; it was the doctor going past."—Harper's Bazar.

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WINCHESTER, KY.

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WILL OF LATE R. T. OWENS IS PROBATED

After Certain Provisions Are Carried Out, Estate is Divided Among Children.

The will of the late R. T. Owen was probated in County Court Monday morning. After all his just debts and funeral expenses are paid, his children, W. D. Owen, S. T. Owen, F. B. Owen, M. G. Owen, F. M. Owen, and Pearly W. Smith and Alice Smith, are to be reimbursed for any money which they have contributed to his or his family's support during the time of his illness, not to date back more than three years from the time the will was made, and that his son, Artie Owen, be paid \$25 per year for three years dating back from the time the will was made for services that he has rendered during that time.

The remainder of his estate, after the above provisions of the will have been complied with, is to be equally divided among his children, M. D. Owen, S. T. Owen, T. B. Owen, F. M. Owen, M. G. Owen, Artie Owen and Martha M. Ragland, Pearly W. King, Alice Smith and his grand son, Thomas Evans.

The will is dated February 18, 1908. His two sons, W. D. and Stanford Owen were appointed executors of the will.

REGISTRATION DAYS

This is the first of the three days of special registration. At 2 p. m. Monday 37 Democrats; 33 Republicans; 1 Prohibition and 4 Independents had registered. Tuesday and Wednesday will be the last opportunity to register for the coming election.

Election Returns.

Election returns from all over the United States will be read out at the Opera House on election night. Direct wire and expert operator will be on the stage.

10-20-11.

BOARD OF WOMAN'S CLUBS IS TO MEET.

Representatives From All Parts of Kentucky Will be Present at Lexington.

A board meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Lexington on Friday, October 30.

The meeting will be held at the Phoenix Hotel; the members will arrive from over the State on the morning trains, and one session of the board will be held in the afternoon and one in the evening.

Those who will be present are: Mrs. Letcher Riker, of Harrodsburg, president of the federation; Mrs. Mitchell, of Bowling Green, vice president; Miss Boyd, of Covington; Mrs. Radv. of Paducah; Mrs. Muir, of Nicholasville; Miss Hardin, of Harrodsburg; Mrs. Lowry, of Paris; Mrs. A. M. Harrison, of Lexington.

Chairmen of committees, who will also be present, are Mrs. Thomas Smith and Mrs. R. N. Roark, of Richmond; Mrs. G. A. Curry, of Harrodsburg; Mrs. Morris Bartlett, of Lawrenceburg; Miss Lilla Breed, of Louisville; Mrs. J. R. Morton and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington.

Dr. Spencer, of Richmond, dean of Women at the Eastern Kentucky Normal School, will also be present.

Plans for the biennial sessions will be discussed, but the meetings will be especially devoted to the State educational work, and that of the other regular standing committees of the federation.

HANDSOME BANNER.

A prominent Democrat of this city whose name is withheld by request has announced that he will present a handsome banner to the party workers in any precinct in the county or city which makes the largest percentage of gain in the Democrat vote at the coming November election.

THE MARKETS

CATTLE ARE ACTIVE AND PRICES ARE STEADY.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 24.—Receipts and shipments of live stock at the Cincinnati Union Stockyards were:

Cattle: Active and steady; receipts, \$4.50@5.50; extra, \$5.65@6.00; butcher steers, extra, \$4.85@5.00; good to choice \$4.00@4.75; common to fair, \$3.00@3.85; heifers, extra \$4.15@4.25; good to choice, \$3.35@4.10; common to fair \$2.00@3.00; cows, extra \$3.75@3.90; good to choice, \$3.00@3.65; common to fair, \$1.00@2.85; canners, \$1.00@2.00; bulls, steady; bolognas, \$3.00@3.60; fat bulls, \$3.25@3.75; milch cows, good and steady; others slow and weak.

Calves: Steady; extra, \$7.75; fair to good, \$6.00@7.50; common and large, \$3.00@7.25.

Hogs: Fairly active; packers and butchers, 5@10c lower; light shippers, 5@10c lower; light shippers and pigs, steady; good to choice packers and butchers \$5.65@5.75; load or two selected heavy, \$5.85; mixed packers, \$5.00@5.60; stags, \$2.75@4.50; common to choice heavy @fat sows, \$3.50@5.10; extra \$5.15; light shippers, \$4.50@5.00; pigs (110 lbs. and less), \$3.25@4.40.

Sheep: Steady; extra, \$3.65@3.75; good to choice, \$3.00@3.60; common to fair, \$1.25@2.75.

Lambs: Easy and slow; extra, \$5.35@5.40; good to choice, \$4.85@5.25; common to fair, \$3.50@4.75.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Cattle—Receipts about 600. Market steady. Beeves, \$3.15@7.50; Texans, \$3.25@4.50; westerners, \$3.00@5.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.45; cows and heifers, \$1.50@5.10; calves, \$6.00@8.00. Hogs—Receipts 16,000. Market weak to 5c lower. Light, \$4.90@5.60; heavy, \$5.15@5.95; rough, \$5.15@5.35; pigs, \$3.00@4.80; bulk of sales, \$5.30@5.70. Sheep—Receipts about 1,500. Market steady. Native \$2.40@4.50; western, \$2.40@4.50; yearlings, \$4.25@5.00; lambs, \$3.75@5.65; western, \$3.75@5.75.

WHEAT MADE WEAK BY RAINY WEATHER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Wet weather generally in the winter wheat belt had a weakening effect today on the wheat market.

Range of Futures.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—Open High
Dec (new) 99 1/4 99 3/4
May 1 02 3/4 1 02 3/4
July 97 1/4 97 3/4
Low Close
Dec (new) 98 1/2 99
May 1 02 1 02 3/4
July 96 7/8 97
CORN—Open High
Dec 63 1/2 63 3/4
May 62 3/4 63
July 62 1/4 62 5/8
Low Close
Dec 63 1/2 63 3/4
May 62 3/4 62 3/4
July 62 1/4 62 1/4

DR. RECORD PREACHES.

Dr. Record, of Pikeville, Ky., delivered an address at the Washington street Presbyterian Church Sunday morning on educational, religious work done by the Pikeville College, located at Pikeville, Ky. He also preached at the night services at the same church.

WINCHESTER ROLLER MILLS.

The oldest and best institution in the county is the Winchester Roller Mills. Why not use home flour—the best made. Kerr Perfection and White Pearl flour has no equal.

10-12-11.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Bruce, Henry.
Carter, Media.
Clark, Gordon.
Combs, Fulton.
Cornon, Walter.
Devaney, Mrs. Ethel.
Kilmer, H. Albert. (2)
Fishback, Mrs. Cory.
Lane, Miss Bessie.
Morow, Mrs. Annie.
Miller, Mrs. C.
Smith, Miss Gathel.
Portwood, James.
Robinson, Rev. Ernest.
Rice, Irene.
Shraider, Miss Mary F.
Steward, Mrs. Mary.
Sumpter, J. H.
Williams, Mose.

When called for please say advertised, or it may not be delivered.
R. R. PERRY.
Postmaster.

PIPE FOR PRESIDENT.

For forty years, Dr. Manlius Hardy, of Elkin, this county, has sent to the President-elect, a pipe of his own manufacture. The doctor was in town Monday and showed us the pipe that he will send to the next President.

It is of unique style and shows wonderful skill in construction. The doctor is nonpartisan in the matter. Any President is his President.

GOING TO FRANKFORT.

Rev. C. E. Crafton, of this city, and Dr. Record, of Pikeville, Ky., left Monday morning for Lexington to attend the Presbytery, where they will deliver addresses on "Evangelistic Work." Hence they will go to Frankfort, to the meeting of the Synod.

SCHOOL DISMISSED.

The school at Wills about three miles from town in the Eastern part of the county has been dismissed indefinitely on account of there being diphtheria among the pupils. It is reported that there are four cases among the children who attend the school.

GOLD IN PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines may surpass Alaska in gold production in the next few years.

"There is a surprise in store for those disposed to look upon the Philippine Islands as a 'useless acquisition,'" says A. Heise, a mining engineer of Manila, who is now in Washington. Before the Spanish conquest gold dust in considerable quantities was exported from the Philippines to China, and since the American occupation the work of prospecting has made wonderful strides. Next year yellow metal to the value of \$1,000,000 will be excavated, and the installation of improved machinery will make possible a production of at least \$5,000,000 annually. Ore bodies in sight and blocked out, fully verified by trustworthy reports made to the Government, will yield \$100,000,000.

"There is every reason to believe that as mining operations progress greater and richer deposits of that precious metal will be uncovered. Many Americans who have gone to the Philippines as enlisted men in the army, but who were experienced prospectors and practical miners, have remained in the archipelago, lured by the gold in sight, the prospects of accumulating a fortune from mining offsetting all objections to living in the tropics. It will not be long before the Philippines will take a leading position as a gold producing country."—San Francisco Chronicle.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

While Mr. and Mrs. Abe Renick were driving into town Sunday morning, the horse, a high spirited animal, was frightened by an automobile and upset the carriage throwing the occupants out and down a high bank. Fortunately no one was hurt.

IMPORTANT.



Slim—I'm taller in a bank now.
Jack—You don't say so.
"Yep; I tell the people where to wipe their feet."

AUDITORIUM HALLOWE'EN MASQUERADE

Saturday Night, November 31st,

Prize for most graceful skater and best masqued couple now on exhibition in Baldwin Bros.' window.
Unique costume, \$5 skate book; most comical make-up; \$5 skate book.

Seven Lap Race

Between

Monkey and Coon.

CHILDREN'S

Masquerade Saturday Afternoon

from 2 to 2 p. m. \$5 skate book for best masqued girl under 15; for best masqued boy, \$5 skate book.

Election Returns at Rink
Tuesday Night, Nov. 3rd

Slating until 10 p. m. Returns until 1 p. m.

Admission 25c. Skates Free

HARRISON MONUMENT

Will Be Unveiled at Indianapolis Tuesday Afternoon.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 26.—Arrangements are practically completed for the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the General Benjamin Harrison monument in this city on Tuesday afternoon. A parade, participated in by the Tenth United States Infantry, one regiment of Indiana National Guard and a number of state G. A. R. posts, will precede the exercises at the monument. Vice President Fairbanks, General John W. Noble of St. Louis and John L. Griffiths of Indianapolis will be the speakers. The monument stands on the south end of University park, midway between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, facing the federal building, recently erected at a cost of over \$2,000,000.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, the youngest daughter of former President Harrison, will draw the cord releasing the flags at the unveiling. This incident, it is anticipated, will be one of the prettiest of the day.

Regrets have been received from all departmental officials of Washington who had been asked to attend the ceremonies. Practically all of these are engaged in the present political campaign and can not spare the necessary time.

Anderson to Represent League.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26.—William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon league, has been chosen by the national headquarters committee to represent the national league at Washington, as acting superintendent during the coming session of congress. Mr. Anderson, who is chairman of the legislative committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, has had nine years' experience in Anti-Saloon league work in Illinois, New York and Maryland.

Nine Killed by Moros.

Manila, Oct. 26.—In a desperate fight, prolonged for hours, on the Shephard plantation near Iigan, island of Mindanao, nine Filipino laborers and their superintendent, also a native, were killed by Moro marauders, and four other natives were wounded. Whether or not the attacking Moros suffered any loss can now be ascertained. The bodies of the dead Filipinos were mutilated horribly. Before being driven off the Moros succeeded in firing the plantation stores, which, with their contents, were destroyed.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—An epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria was discovered by the health department among the children of the foreign born residents of the part of the stock yards district known as the "Jungle." More than 60 cases were reported. The greatest difficulty in preventing a spread of the disease was found in the efforts of the afflicted families to conceal the cases to prevent quarantine.

Another Successful Flight.

Friedrichshafen, Oct. 26.—The Zeppelin airship made another successful ascent and maneuvered above the city at the will of the pilots. The craft is being tuned up for ascension to be made by Prince Henry of Prussia, Emperor William's brother, next Tuesday.

WIDE AWAKE CITY.

The Winchester News, a brand new daily has made its appearance on our exchange table and we welcome the new visitor. It is a healthy looking page well gotten up and well patronized by its local business men. We wish and predict success for the venture as there seems to be room for a daily in a bustling, wide-awake business city like Winchester.—The Corbin Times.

Wise Advice.

Learn to unlearn what you have learned amiss.—Italian proverb.

WEDDINGS!

The prospective bride looks for a token. If you were in her place, you would. At any rate, it is customary to hand her a little remembrance.

You might as well satisfy this customary habit. It won't cost you much. Pick out some little trinket in sterling silver. Any of them make highly appreciative little remembrances.

We don't know just why, but many of our patrons are buying silver engagement remembrances.

Baldwin Bros., JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

RUFUS RASTUS JOHNSTON BROWN

WHAT YOU GOING TO DO WHEN THE SNOW COMES DOWN?



BUY A HEATER FROM BUSH, ON THE CORNER.

To Whom It May Concern:

File your telegrams with "THE POSTAL" destined to Cincinnati, O., as we have a direct wire to this point. Try us once and I am sure our quick service and politeness will bring you back.

"The quickest service can only be had by direct wires."

Office: Brown-Proctoria. BOTH PHONES.

Yours respectfully,
L. M. BUTSCH, Manager.

D. B. HAMPTON, President. D. F. CURTIS, Cashier

Clark County National Bank

MAIN STREET.

Winchester, - - Kentucky

Capital, \$200,000
Surplus, \$100,000.
Undivided Profits, \$35,000

Organized 1865, being the oldest Bank in Kentucky.
Collections made on all points, and your accounts collected.

Now Is the Time.

As this is an off year, we are not over run with work. Although we are able to furnish our help 10 hours work a day every day in the week. We wish you would bring your work to us now while we can easily take care of it at less cost to ourselves and customers. Do not wait until times get good and we are very busy, for then you will have to pay more and wait longer for your work.

The above is especially directed to the Agriculturalist and is applicable to Manufacturers who are waiting for the good times that are sure to come soon after the holidays.

Do not put it off because it is small. We do not like small jobs when we are busy. You know how that is yourself.

Remember you do not have to go to Cincinnati or Louisville for Drawings, Blue Prints or Specifications, Wood or Metal Patterns, Gray Iron, Steel, Semi-Steel, Brass, Bronze, Aluminum and White Metal Castings.

We are agents for Structural Steel of all shapes and sizes.

Eagle Casting Co.

INCORPORATED

F. G. CORNELL, Gen'l Manager.

TRAIN SCHEDULE.

Passenger trains leave Winchester as follows:

C. & O. EAST BOUND.
No. 26, Daily Ex. Sunday... 8:42 a. m.
No. 22, Daily... 11:57 a. m.
No. 28, Daily Ex. Sunday... 6:30 p. m.
No. 24, Daily... 9:25 p. m.

C. & O. WEST BOUND.
No. 27, Daily Ex. Sunday... 6:22 a. m.
No. 21, Daily... 8:03 a. m.
No. 25, Daily Ex. Sunday... 2:50 p. m.
No. 23, Daily... 4:38 p. m.

L. & N. SOUTH BOUND.
No. 29, Daily Ex. Sunday... 8:55 a. m.
No. 33, Daily... 11:59 a. m.
No. 9, Daily Ex. Sunday... 6:27 p. m.
No. 31, Daily... 11:09 p. m.

L. & N. NORTH BOUND.
No. 34, Daily... 4:48 a. m.
No. 10, Daily Ex. Sunday... 7:13 a. m.
No. 32, Daily... 2:50 p. m.
No. 28, Daily Ex. Sunday... 4:38 p. m.

L. & E. EAST BOUND.
No. 2, Daily Ex. Sunday... 3:05 p. m.
No. 4, Daily... 8:13 a. m.

L. & E. WEST BOUND.
No. 1, Daily Ex. Sunday... 9:12 a. m.
No. 3, Daily... 5:20 p. m.

Lexington & Eastern R'y Co.

Time Card, In Effect June 21, 1908.

| EAST BOUND. | No. 2 Daily | No. 4 Daily |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lexington | 2:25 P. M. | 7:35 A. M. |
| Winchester | 3:05 | 8:13 |
| L. & E. Junction | 3:20 | 8:28 |
| Clay City | 3:30 | 8:38 |
| Stanton | 3:38 | 8:46 |
| Campton Junction | 4:00 | 9:08 |
| Natural Bridge | 4:35 | 9:43 |
| Torment | 4:47 | 9:56 |
| Beattyville Junction | 5:10 | 10:17 |
| Athol | 5:37 | 10:45 |
| O. & K. Junction | 5:55 | 11:05 |
| St. Jackson | 6:10 | 11:20 |

| WEST BOUND. | No. 1 Daily Ex. Sun. | No. 3 Daily | No. 5 Sun. Only |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| St. Jackson | A. M. 6:10 | P. M. 2:20 | A. M. 7:00 |
| O. & K. Junction | 6:15 | 2:25 | 7:05 |
| Athol | 6:40 | 2:52 | 7:30 |
| Beattyville Junction | 7:07 | 3:20 | 7:54 |
| Torment | 7:30 | 3:41 | 8:15 |
| Natural Bridge | 7:45 | 3:56 | 8:30 |
| Campton Junction | 7:48 | 3:57 | 8:28 |
| Stanton | 8:15 | 4:26 | 8:54 |
| Clay City | 8:28 | 4:35 | 9:02 |
| L. & E. Junction | 9:00 | 5:07 | 9:34 |
| Winchester | 9:12 | 5:20 | 9:46 |
| Lexington | 9:55 | 6:05 | 10:25 |

THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS ARE MADE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

L. & E. Junction—Trains Nos. 1, and 3, will make connection with the C. & O. Ry. for Mt. Sterling.
Campton Junction—Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, will connect with the Mountain Central Ry. for passengers to and from Campton, Ky.
Beattyville Junction—Trains Nos. 1 and 4 will connect with the L. & A. Railway (for Beattyville, Ky.).
O. & K. Junction—Trains Nos. 3 and 4 will connect with the O. & K. Railway for Cannel City, Ky., and way stations.

J. E. HARR, General Manager.

HAS. SCOTT, G. P. A.

17-11

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOUETT - JOUETT—

Attorneys At Law.

Winchester, Ky.

J. M. STEINSON—

Attorney At Law.

60 S. Main St., Winchester, Ky.

BECKNER & BECKNER—

Attorneys At Law.

Winchester, Ky.

PENLETON, EUB & BUSH—

Attorneys At Law.

60 S. Main St., Winchester, Ky.

DR. W. C. WORTHINGTON—

Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

New phone 432, Residence 633.

51 N. Main St., Winchester, Ky.